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no. 23-24



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INDIANA BULLETIN

...OF...

Charities and Correction.



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Twenty-Third
Quarter.

STATE HOUSE,
Indianapolis.

December,
1895.

WING & MAHURIN, ARCHITECTS.



KOSCIUSKO COUNTY INFIRMARY, AFTER PLANS BY WING & MAHURIN.

*Many of the Best Public Buildings in the State Are Built on
Our Plans. Among Them May Be Mentioned* —————



The State School for Feeble-Minded, Ft. Wayne.

Kosciusko County Infirmary.

Monroe County Infirmary.

Marshall County Infirmary.

Sullivan County Infirmary.

Many Handsome Court-houses, School-houses, Orphan Asylums, Etc.

THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES HAS GIVEN OUR INFIRMARY PLANS
THE STRONGEST INDORSEMENTS.

We Invite Inquiry.

WING & MAHURIN, Ft. Wayne.

This is a favorable showing for the management of the institutions. It can in some degree be accounted for by the addition and development of institution farms and perhaps supplies have been purchased cheaper from year to year. The cost of supporting each person, where a great many are together, is somewhat less than where the number is small. When these things are given due weight, however, the principal credit yet belongs to the management. It has been careful and business-like, and the State has received the benefit. There was a time when the money appropriated for institutions was not carefully expended, and when the systems of accounts were such as to make it difficult to determine where the funds had gone. That time is past. While the book-keeping in some of the institutions might be improved, it is no longer such as to allow the waste or misuse of any considerable sums without detection by the superintendent. The itemized expenditures are reported quarterly to the Board of State Charities, where they are compared with the books of the State Auditor. It is from these reports that the statistics on other pages of the BULLETIN are obtained.

The cost of supporting each patient in an insane hospital in 1891 (five years ago) was \$227.58. In the year ending October 31 last, the cost of each patient was \$201.38. In the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home each child cost \$209.85 in 1891, and \$175.74 in 1895; School for the Deaf, 1891, \$212.56, 1895, \$226.80; Institute for the Blind, 1891, \$239.80, 1895, \$287.01; School for Feeble-Minded, 1891, \$214.06, 1895, \$183.13. In the Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison the per capita cost in 1891 was \$200.70, in 1895, \$217.91; Reform School for Boys, 1891, \$123.84, 1895, \$116.90. In the Northern Prison the per capita cost in 1891 was \$133.31, in 1895, \$112.60; Southern Prison, 1891, \$126.10, 1895, \$113.13. This shows substantial decreases in the per capita cost of maintaining the Insane Hospitals, Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, School for Feeble-Minded, Boys' Reform School and the Northern and Southern Prisons in the last five years, while the per capita cost of maintaining the institutions for the Deaf and Blind, and the Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison has increased.

In the last year at the Southern Prison \$25.20 was paid for guarding each prisoner, while at the Northern Prison guarding each prisoner cost \$34.62. The cost of "personal attendance" in the charitable institutions refers to the salaries of governesses, insane hospital attendants, etc. For each inmate in the insane hospitals in the last year an average of \$28.04 was paid for personal attendance. At the Southern Hospital this item was smallest, being but \$23.04, while at the Eastern Hospital it was greatest, reaching \$33.58. At the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home personal attendance for each child cost \$8.00; at the Institution for the Deaf, \$6.34; at the Institute for the Blind, \$5.16; at the School for Feeble-Minded, \$20.99. The cost of food for each inmate of the different institutions during the year was as follows: Central Insane Hospital, \$50.95; Northern Insane Hospital, \$37.25; Eastern Insane Hospital, \$39.18; Southern Insane Hospital, \$46.30; Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, \$57.68; Institution for the Deaf, \$34.29; Institute for the Blind, \$52.22; School for Feeble-Minded, \$32.92. While it might be expected that the food for persons, who on account of disease require special diet, would be the most expensive, the contrary is found to be true. The cost of food in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home is greater for each inmate than in any other of the State Institutions. The lowest food cost among the charitable institutions is found in the School for Feeble-Minded. The cost in this institution would be larger were it not that in connection is a farm on which is produced all of the milk consumed and a large part of

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THE INDIANA BULLETIN.

DECEMBER, 1895.
TWENTY-THIRD QUARTER.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE :
ONE YEAR—TWENTY CENTS.

Entered at the Indianapolis postoffice as second-class mail matter.

WHAT THE STATE INSTITUTIONS COST.

The total amount of money paid out of the State Treasury for the support and improvement of the twelve State charitable and correctional institutions in the fiscal year ending October 31, 1895, was \$1,228,454.25. Of this sum, \$76,712.90 was expended on new buildings. The remainder went for salaries, food, clothing, etc. The total earnings of all these institutions amounted to \$162,297.85. These earnings were paid into the State Treasury. Subtract the earnings from the total expenditures and we have the net cost, \$1,066,156.40. Of this amount \$609,889.66 went to the insane hospitals; \$307,035.63 to the institutions for soldiers' and sailors' orphans', the deaf, the blind and the feeble-minded; \$149,231.11 to the prisons and reform schools.

To gain an idea of the actual money expended in operating the State charitable and correctional institutions, omit from the calculation the earnings and the money expended for new buildings. By leaving these two items out of the account, we get the money actually paid out in running expenses. Some institutions have farms on which they raise a portion of the foods which they consume. These have an advantage over those which have no farms. In considering the cost of maintenance this fact should be remembered. Leaving out the cost of new buildings and the amount of earnings then, we find that the actual running expenses of the State charitable and correctional institutions in the fiscal year ending October 31, 1895, was \$1,151,741.35.

The population of the institutions has increased much more rapidly than the cost of maintenance. The result is that the cost for supporting each person in an institution has become smaller from year to year. The following table shows the increase in total cost and total population and the decrease in the cost for each person during the last five years:

YEAR.	TOTAL MAINTENANCE.	TOTAL INSTITUTION POPULATION.	MAINTENANCE OF EACH INMATE.
1891	\$1,104,068 86	5,790	\$190 68
1892	1,073,768 12	5,952	180 39
1893	1,086,733 41	6,117	177 67
1894	1,120,289 79	6,473	173 08
1895	1,151,411 35	6,710	171 64

Increase in population in five years 15.9%
Increase in cost of maintenance in five years 4.3%

the vegetables. More eggs and poultry, according to population, are used in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home than in any other institution and the same is true of canned and fresh fruits.

An idea of the economy with which good food can be purchased in large quantities may be found in the cost of each day's board furnished during the last year in the institutions. The average cost of a day's board for each inmate in the Central Insane Hospital was \$0.139; Northern Hospital, \$0.103; Eastern Insane Hospital, \$0.107; Southern Hospital, \$0.126; Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, \$0.158; Institution for the Deaf, \$0.094; Institute for the Blind; \$0.143; School for Feeble-Minded, \$0.088; State Prison North, \$0.092; State Prison South, \$0.101; Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison, \$0.107; Reform School for Boys, \$0.072.

The Institute for the Blind paid the highest average price for flour, \$3.29 per barrel, while the Prison South paid the lowest, \$2.57 per barrel. The highest average price paid for fresh beef was \$7.75 per hundred pounds, by the Institute for the Blind, and the lowest price, \$4, by the Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison. The highest average for potatoes was paid by the School for Feeble-Minded, 68 cents, and the lowest by the Eastern Insane Hospital, 39 cents a bushel. The price of beans ranges from \$3.12 per bushel, paid by the Southern Insane Hospital, to \$1.48, paid by the Northern Prison. The Southern Prison paid 20 cents a gallon for milk, which was the highest, and the Reform School for Boys paid 11½ cents, which was the lowest. Tea ranges from 40 cents a pound in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, to 13 cents in the Northern Prison. The Central Insane Hospital bought ice for \$1.40 a ton, while the Prison South paid \$6 per ton for ice.

THE MINNESOTA BULLETIN.

The State Board of Corrections and Charities of Minnesota has begun the publication of a Quarterly Bulletin similar in form and purpose to the INDIANA BULLETIN. Secretary H. H. Hart, of the Minnesota Board, was the originator of the idea of publishing such a periodical. The first bulletin of the kind issued in the United States, however, was that of Indiana.

THE BULLETIN.

The first issue of the BULLETIN has met with such marked favor that it is apparent a field had long been waiting for it. In it the Board of State Charities has a means of communicating with several thousand persons in Indiana who are interested in work for the poor and helpless and in reforming and properly caring for those who have violated the laws. The number of persons in this State interested in these important matters is increasing every year, and, with its increase, public sentiment advances steadily in the direction of the most humane and intelligent and successful methods. When the people demand reforms in laws the Legislature very soon heeds the demand. The first necessity is to convince the law-makers that the people really want a thing done. It is the purpose of the BULLETIN to be the mouth-piece for those who desire to see constant improvement in the laws and management governing our penal, reformatory and benevolent institutions. The co-operation and sympathy of all who share these views is asked and needed. Every subscriber will receive a copy of the published proceedings of the State Conference and a copy of the annual report of the Board of State Charities. Twenty cents in stamps pays for the BULLETIN for one year.

OUR JAIL SYSTEM.

There is nothing in Indiana's jail system of which she can boast. About the only thing to be said for the jails in this State is that they are no worse than the jails in many other States. A few States, however, have gone far ahead of us in the erection and management of their jails. The difficulties in the way of dealing properly with that class of persons whom it is at times necessary to confine, are many and serious. Small reforms can not be expected to work great improvements, while great reforms will be so expensive and radical that it will probably be many years before we reach the point of making them.

Some of the principal causes of the wretched condition of our county jails to-day are lack of employment for the prisoners, lack of proper classification, lack of discipline and order, inadequate facilities for cleanliness, drainage, ventilation and light, or the neglect of such facilities as are provided. These causes arise from different conditions. One of the commonest reasons for the bad conditions which are to be found in jails is in the construction of the buildings. Another reason is to be found in the spirit of false economy which leads to the employment of cheap and inferior workmen and materials, or to failure to make repairs when needed. Still another reason for the bad conditions is to be found in the neglect of sheriffs to enforce discipline and to properly keep the jails clean and healthful. Back of all these reasons is the greatest reason of all, which is that the jail system itself is fundamentally wrong and the jails under the present system can never be what they should be.

By intelligent care the jails as they exist to-day may be made very much less objectionable than they are at present. As new jails take the place of old, attention is given to matters of health and cleanliness and decency, and facilities are provided for some classification of the prisoners. The best building, however, can not run itself. Unless it is in the hands of a conscientious sheriff it will fall into bad repair and will be dirty and unhealthful and the facilities for classifying prisoners will be of no use. The sheriff has many duties to perform, and caring for the jail is one of the most unpleasant of them. The result is that the unpleasant duty is the one which is omitted and the jail becomes disorderly and dirty, while discipline among the prisoners is entirely neglected.

The plain truth is that there is no excuse for a jail being dirty. If there are prisoners they should be required to keep the jail scrupulously clean. The sheriff has plenty of authority to require the prisoners to keep themselves and the jail clean and orderly. If he does not use this authority it is either because he is indifferent to his sworn duty or lacks the firmness which he must have if he is to be a successful officer of the law. By taking away privileges from prisoners who are lazy or dirty, or refuse to assist in caring for the jail, the sheriff may soon bring about reform. In this connection sheriffs should remember that they are required by law to keep their jails clean. Section 2038, Revised Statutes, 1881, is as follows: "Whoever being a sheriff, jailer or other person having the care and custody of any jail, workhouse, prison, or other lawful place of confinement, suffers the same to become foul or unclean shall be fined not more than \$100 nor less than \$10."

The worst feature of our jails is not found in dirt or disorder, but in the absolute idleness and promiscuous mingling of all kinds of prisoners without regard to age or character. The evils resulting from these causes are beyond calculation. Young boys or young men who have been arrested for trivial offenses

are thus brought into close association with older men, the most vicious and hardened. Having no work to keep them employed they spend day after day sitting or lying about the jail, talking of all manner of immorality and crime. No man can avoid being influenced by his associations, and when the association is between men who are hardened in crime or who are confirmed in indolence, drunkenness or general shiftlessness, and young men or boys whose character is not yet fully formed, and who are capable of being easily influenced, either for good or bad, the results are most appalling. The sheriff who has facilities for keeping such prisoners separated from each other and does not take advantage of them must be strangely ignorant of the danger of such association or indifferent to the welfare of young men and boys who come into his charge.

This promiscuous mingling in jails is one of the most fruitful causes of crime. Every jail should be so constructed that there might be no association among the prisoners whatever. It should be possible for a prisoner to enter the jail, remain for any length of time and be discharged without having seen the face of another prisoner. If jails were thus constructed and the rule was strictly enforced, no man who left jail resolved to reform would be dragged down by the persecution of those who knew him in jail. His term of imprisonment should serve as a time of thoughtful reflection and reading or working at some employment in his cell. There would then be no trouble about discipline, for the disorder in jails comes from the mingling of the prisoners. There would be few escapes, as escapes almost invariably are planned by several prisoners together. The whole problem of keeping a jail clean and orderly and healthful would be simplified if every prisoner remained in his own cell and had no communication with the others. Every officer who has had experience with criminals knows that they are more difficult to control when in groups than when alone. If a prisoner has no companions to spur him on and there is no one present before whom he cares to "show off," or whom he wishes to impress by loud or defiant conduct, he will usually be very quiet and easily controlled. There is no doubt but that if the jails were so constructed and managed that every prisoner was isolated from all the others, a large per cent. of the young men who now become criminals would go out from jail and become respectable, law-abiding citizens.

NEW BOARDS OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

On the first Monday in this month there occurred a change in one member of each board of county commissioners in the State. In a great many instances this changes the political majority of the board. While a change in the politics of a county board is occasionally an excellent thing, there are generally some bad features which all good citizens should deplore and endeavor to prevent. These objectionable features arise from the filling of the appointive offices by the board of commissioners. It is an old custom, but none the better for its age, which requires a change in all the appointive offices when the politics of the board changes. For instance, the poor asylum superintendent commonly goes out upon such an occasion. As a rule it matters not how competent and satisfactory he may be. He is usually succeeded by a man who has had no experience in such work, and whose fitness for it can not be judged until he has had time enough to prove himself. It is impossible to estimate how much this system costs the tax-payers of Indiana, but the amount is no doubt very large.

It is not easy to properly manage a poor asylum and farm. The superintendent, to be successful, must have peculiar traits of character. Most men who are successful in other business would fail or be only passably successful in this. The superintendent should be a keen observer, a good farmer, a student of human nature; should have an unlimited amount of patience; should be as firm as a rock, and yet not harsh nor hasty. He should have that kind of character which commands the respect of the inmates. The man whose authority must be backed up by a constant threat of punishment is not the sort of man who should be at the head of a poor asylum. The commissioners who undertake to find such a man as this for superintendent have no easy job. Such men can be found, however, and when they are found they should be kept in their positions as long as they are willing to stay. They should be paid enough salary to make them feel that they are not sacrificing their own interests by remaining. Their political belief should have no more to do with positions than their religious belief. When this plan of management becomes the rule in Indiana the cost of maintaining our poor asylums will be immensely reduced, the paupers will be much better cared for and the scandals and troubles which are constantly bringing reproach upon the asylums will end.

There is good reason for believing that many of the poor asylums in Indiana could be made entirely self-supporting, and that the others could be so reduced in cost as to be a very light burden upon the public. In order to bring this about it would be necessary, first, to provide a first-class farm and equip it with improved machinery. The buildings should be plain, but roomy and substantial, built for convenience and durability and not for show. The superintendent should be such a man as has been described above. He should be paid sufficient salary to make him contented and willing to remain for a long term of years. He should be given the necessary amount of help in the house and upon the farm. Much useful work can be secured from the inmates, but it must always be directed by either the superintendent or a hired assistant. With these things to begin with, let the farming be carried on according to the best ideas. The county farm should be the model farm of the county. The inmates should be made to do such work as they are capable of, either on the farm or in the house. Much or all of the clothing could be made in the asylum. It ought not to be necessary to buy any meat, fruit or vegetables. In fact about the only purchases which should be necessary are material for clothing and occasional farming implements.

Such a management as this can not be carried out fully in every county. It is a pattern to work after, and there is no reason in business or humanity why it should not be realized fully in a great many counties. One of the first steps toward it, and the most important one, is the keeping of a good superintendent when he is found for a long term of years. Such a man grows more valuable year by year, and the tax-payers as well as the unfortunate poor asylum inmates are the gainers by his increasing usefulness.

CONTRACTS WITH POOR ASYLUM SUPERINTENDENTS.

Any contract which makes it to the interest of the poor asylum superintendent to stint the amount of food and clothing of the inmates is unwise and almost certain to lead to abuses. Any contract also which places the interests of the superintendent against those of the county is unwise, and the county is practically certain to be a loser in the end. Where the superintendent receives a certain amount of money for the support of each inmate, he very quickly sees that

by cutting down the quantity and quality of food and clothing, he can reduce the cost of keeping the inmates and thus have a larger profit for himself. Even though a superintendent is honorable and means to be upright in his dealings, this constant temptation ever before his eyes is likely to cause him to sacrifice the welfare of the inmates to a greater or less degree. Fortunately this kind of contract has almost disappeared from Indiana, although there are probably three or four counties yet using it.

Another form of contract which is in use in a very limited extent gives the superintendent the proceeds of the poor farm as his pay for caring for the inmates while the supplies for their food and clothing are purchased at the county's expense. This contract varies in form somewhat in different places, but is substantially as here stated. The result of the practical working of this contract is that the superintendent finds it to his interest to work the farm "for all it is worth." It is not to his interest to bring the land up by clover or fertilizer. He can not afford to rest certain fields, or to plant out orchards, or to leave groves of timber standing. In order to make as much as possible during the few years of his stay, he must raise as many bushels of wheat and corn, and as many tons of hay as the farm can be forced to produce. These products are not consumed upon the place, thereby leaving a large amount of fertilizing material upon the farm, but are hauled away and the soil becomes poorer every year.

The contract between the commissioners and the poor asylum superintendent should be such that the county's interests and the welfare of the inmates will also be to the interest and welfare of the superintendent. He should be paid a salary which will enable him to give his whole time and energy to the best management of the asylum and farm. Just as certainly as his interests and those of the county or inmates come into conflict, he will have to choose between them. What his choice must be it is not difficult to foresee.

POOR RELIEF REPORTS.

Reports of poor relief by the township trustees were made under the new law, all over the State during the first week in this month. One important provision of the new law should not be lost sight of. It is that unless the reports made by the trustees are complete and comply fully with the law itself, the county commissioners have no right to make the allowances. This should be remembered by both trustees and commissioners as the only safety lies in care. The difference in the amount of work between making the reports carelessly and incompletely and making them right is so small that there is no excuse for not making them properly.

HELP THE POOR TO HELP EACH OTHER.

A plan of poor relief adopted by township trustees and the superintendent of the poor asylum at Fort Wayne last winter was somewhat unusual and apparently worked reasonably well. It was as follows:

The township trustees in the early winter purchased a large amount of four-foot cord wood and had it delivered at the poor asylum. The wood was paid for from the county funds the same as any other poor relief. The able-bodied male inmates of the poor asylum were thereupon put to sawing wood to pay for their board. Whenever a burly tramp arrived at the poor asylum he was cordially

welcomed and informed that he might remain during the winter on condition that he would saw wood eight hours a day. It is needless to add that the poor asylum soon became a very unpopular resort for tramps and able-bodied men of all kinds. Nevertheless the superintendent of the poor asylum succeeded in having the wood sawed without expense to the county. During the winter, whenever it became necessary for a trustee to supply fuel to any poor family he sent word to the superintendent of the poor asylum, and the superintendent thereupon hauled a load of sawed wood from the asylum to the family for which it was intended. This plan saved the county money in several different ways. In the first place it kept down the population of the poor asylum and prevented able-bodied men from imposing upon the county. In the second place it enabled the township trustees to supply fuel to families in distress at a very much smaller cost than ever before. In the third place it put into practice to a certain extent the important principle that any person who is able to work should be required, if possible, to earn his own support. Nothing creates pauperism so rapidly as the giving of relief to persons without requiring them to earn what they receive by some kind of honest labor.

It is probable that there are other cities and communities in the State where the Fort Wayne plan might be adopted with satisfactory results. The expense of trying the plan need not be great, as only a few cords of wood need be purchased at first as an experiment. There is hardly a county poor asylum in the State which has not among its inmates from one to a dozen men who are physically able to do considerable work if their bread and butter depends upon it. These men by such a plan would be compelled to give some return for their support or leave the poor asylum and relieve the public of the burden of keeping them. If the experiment is tried in other places this winter, on either a large or small scale, the BULLETIN would be glad to be notified of it and informed as to the results.

THE STATE CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES.

The Fourth Annual State Conference of Charities was held at Fort Wayne October 22, 23 and 24. In many particulars it was the most successful of the conferences yet held. The people of Fort Wayne gave a pleasant and cordial welcome to those in attendance and the local committee had arranged well for a meeting place and hotel accommodations. Something over 100 delegates were in attendance from outside of Allen County. These delegates consisted principally of poor asylum superintendents, township trustees, county commissioners, officers of orphan asylums and officers of State institutions. One of the strong features of the Indiana Conferences has been that the time of the meetings must not be too largely taken up with reading papers, but that there must be the widest opportunity for free discussion. This gives a great many different people an opportunity to speak briefly on any subject which interests them. This free interchange of opinion has been found exceedingly valuable and it adds at the same time to the interest and liveliness of the proceedings.

The closing meeting of the Conference was held at the State School for Feeble-Minded, which is located at Fort Wayne. After the delegates had gone all through the School and had seen the unfortunate children who are cared for there, they were ready to appreciate more fully the evening program, which was devoted to the subject of feeble-mindedness.

The good which those who attend the State conference receive much more than repays them for their expense and time. Every superintendent and commissioner and trustee and matron who attended the conference went home with new ideas ready to be put into practice. The counties or the State receive the benefit of these better ideas, and the result is that the influence of the conference goes out in every direction to improve the management and character of our public institutions, and the handling of public funds. The Board of State Charities believes it to be real economy for the boards of county commissioners to pay the expenses of attending the conference for those officers of the county who can thus be benefited, and who in turn hand the benefits on to the public. The Board of State Charities has a full report of the proceedings of the Fort Wayne meeting, and will publish a condensed record of them. Every subscriber to the BULLETIN will receive a copy.

The conference next year will be held at Richmond. The new officers are: President, Timothy Nicholson, Richmond; Vice-Presidents, W. C. Ball, Terre Haute; Mrs. Claire A. Walker, Indianapolis; Alexander Johnson, Fort Wayne; Secretary, J. W. Tingle, Richmond; Executive Committee, Timothy Nicholson, Richmond; J. W. Tingle, Richmond; John Howard, Winchester; Rev. John R. Quinlan, Fort Wayne; Ernest Bicknell, Indianapolis.

The people of Richmond have long been famous for their generosity and intelligence in charitable work, and there is every reason to believe that the conference will be given a hearty greeting and the compliment of a good local attendance next year.

ALLEN COUNTY ORPHAN ASYLUM.

A new orphan asylum has been lately built at Fort Wayne. It is a roomy brick building, capable of sheltering forty children and will have cost, when furnished, about \$10,000. The commissioners pay \$7,000 from county funds and the remainder of the expense must be borne by the society controlling the asylum, and its friends. The officers of the society have determined to make the asylum a model of its kind. The ordinary history of a county orphan asylum in Indiana has been something like the following: Asylum opens with general expression of sympathy and interest on the part of all good people. Children pour in. Unworthy parents or guardians find the asylum a convenient depository for children of which they wish to be rid. The place becomes crowded with children over whom the society has no legal control, or who, for other reasons, can not be placed in private families. The asylum population thus becomes permanent and almost unchanging. The cost to the county, for support, grows until the asylum is crowded, where it remains stationary at high water mark. Such voluntary and unpaid efforts as are made to place children out, meet with discouragement and failure. The tax-payers grow restive and little children, who most need assistance in the transfer from bad surroundings to good family homes, fail to receive it because the means and facilities are monopolized in supporting children who never should be in the asylum.

All these faults the society in control of the Allen County orphan asylum have resolved to avoid. May success be theirs.

SIXTH ANNUAL COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF THE STATE

For the Fiscal Year End

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION. EXPENDITURES. STATISTICS OF

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, STATISTICS OF OFFICERS, EMPLOYEES, ETC.	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.				
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
	INMATES.				
Enrolled November 1, 1894.	1,498	507	450	424	2,879
Temporarily absent November 1, 1894.	69	35	15	28	147
Received during year ending October 31, 1895	479	215	76	74	844
Discharged, died or withdrawn during same period	434	164	70	62	730
Enrolled October 31, 1895	1,543	558	456	436	2,993
Temporarily absent October 31, 1895	89	39	18	34	180
Daily average number actually present during year ending October 31, 1895	1,448.04	505.25	436.4	401	2,791.05
Same for year ending October 31, 1894	1,442.04	446.97	431.44	387.49	2,708.30
Same for year ending October 31, 1893	1,430.06	413.49	422.38	380.83	2,647.30
Same for year ending October 31, 1892	1,418.02	393	391	359.45	2,561.65
Same for year ending October 31, 1891	1,394.04	377.03	341.09	235.05	2,347.84
Same for year ending October 31, 1890	1,441.08	360.75	30		1,832.55
Increase of daily average for year ending October 31, 1895, over previous years	6	58.28	4.96	13.51	82.75
Decrease of daily average as above					
ADMINISTRATION.					
Average number during year of—					
Officers	15.28	7	7	6	35.28
Teachers, literary, etc.					
Teachers, industrial					
Attendants	155.27	47.5	55	38	295.77
Domestics, laborers and other employes	136.77	55.25	51	40	283.02
Guards					
Total	307.32	109.75	113	84	614.07
Number of above boarded by the institution	298.06	108.75	109	83	599.35
Average of administration (i.e. number of inmates to each person on salary).	4.07	4.06	3.86	4.07	4.54
Average of patients to each attendant in Hospitals for the Insane	9.03	9.01	7.93	10.05	9.21
Total number of days' board furnished (inmates and administration).	637,655	224,110	199,436	176,660	1,237,496
EXPENDITURES.					
MAINTENANCE.					
Administration (salaries and wages)	\$89,422 25	\$36,790 06	\$34,409 94	\$28,490 37	\$189,112 62
Subsistence	89,019 69	23,055 38	21,367 34	22,408 67	155,851 08
Clothing	9,257 35	3,019 17	2,176 67	3,192 85	17,646 04
Office, domestic and out-door departments	84,300 71	21,506 65	21,421 78	18,723 07	145,952 21
Ordinary repairs and minor improvements (defrayed from regular appropriation)	15,000 00	10,628 74	15,598 23	12,169 84	53,396 81
Total maintenance.	\$287,000 00	\$95,000 00	\$94,973 96	\$84,984 80	\$561,958 76
CONSTRUCTION.					
New buildings and furnishing of same		\$10,000 00	\$25,000 00	\$15,000 00	\$50,000 00
Extraordinary repairs and minor improvements (defrayed from special appropriation)					
Total construction.		\$10,000 00	\$25,000 00	\$15,000 00	\$50,000 00
Grand total expenditure for maintenance and construction	\$287,000 00	\$105,000 00	\$119,973 96	\$99,984 80	\$611,958 76
Receipts and earnings.	1,807 67	138 63	53 21	69 59	2,069 10
Net total expenditures	\$285,192 33	\$104,861 37	\$119,920 75	\$99,915 21	\$609,889 66

Grand net total expenditures for Maintenance and Construction of Charitable and Correctional Institutions for	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	235
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CLASSIFICATION OF MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.	CHARITABLE				
	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.				
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
ADMINISTRATION.					
Trustees and Directors	\$750 00	\$665 75	\$375 00	\$375 00	.....
Officers	14,946 35	7,684 51	7,015 92	7,099 92	.....
Teachers—literary, etc. . . . .					.....
Teachers—industrial . . . . .					.....
Attendants	40,370 10	14,013 00	14,658 30	9,229 17	.....
Domestics, laborers and other employes	33,355 80	14,426 80	12,360 72	11,786 28	.....
Guards . . . . .					.....
Total	\$89,422 25	\$36,790 06	\$34,409 94	\$28,490 37	\$189,112 62
SUBSISTENCE.					
Fresh meats	\$23,117 13	\$7,716 47	\$6,293 37	\$9,139 03	.....
Salted meats and lard	6,989 20	1,571 03	2,159 91	1,140 31	.....
Fish (fresh and cured), oysters, etc	2,156 56	200 88	89 95	269 13	.....
Butter, eggs, and poultry	12,357 20	5,040 11	4,307 04	3,182 77	.....
Vegetables	4,705 12	535 34	567 04	360 73	.....
Fresh fruits	1,762 11	274 85	513 07	155 69	.....
Dried fruits	1,489 89	248 36	236 50	176 98	.....
Canned goods	3,918 02	830 00	553 10	337 55	.....
Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc.	9,354 44	2,647 95	2,706 24	2,369 91	.....
Vinegar and syrup	454 70	421 93	294 35	453 11	.....
Tea, coffee and sugar	15,258 91	3,096 33	2,738 88	2,751 92	.....
Milk	6,570 00		164 80	1,752 00	.....
All other food supplies	886 41	472 13	733 09	319 54	.....
Total	\$89,019 69	\$23,055 38	\$21,367 34	\$22,408 67	\$155,851 08
CLOTHING, ETC.					
Clothing	\$3,102 80	\$2,422 36	\$1,420 19	\$2,523 78	.....
Shoes	1,554 05	506 31	233 77	543 75	.....
Tailor and sewing room supplies	4,473 30	90 50	522 71	125 32	.....
Miscellaneous	127 20				.....
Total	\$9,257 35	\$3,019 17	\$2,176 67	\$3,192 85	\$17,646 04
OFFICE, DOMESTIC AND OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENTS.					
School supplies . . . . .					.....
Library, newspapers and periodicals	\$484 99	\$417 90	\$230 56	\$33 25	.....
Stationery and printing	2,172 09	742 15	601 28	622 25	.....
Industrial department . . . . .					.....
Furniture, fixtures, bedding and other household equipm't.	9,554 78	3,457 08	4,502 12	2,074 44	.....
Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleansers	3,645 33	1,529 79	670 27	1,685 35	.....
Medicines, instruments and other sick ward supplies	1,584 71	1,122 34	616 57	544 88	.....
Postage, telegraphing and telephoning	689 97	457 22	381 87	462 00	.....
Freight and transportation		626 57	627 03	332 25	.....
Stable, farm, garden, provender, etc.	1,629 13	2,328 77	1,920 14	863 13	.....
Ice	1,154 32	128 59	494 97	413 78	.....
Tobacco	1,217 06	486 24	381 11	483 24	.....
Music and amusements	369 92	295 91	264 66	1,370 46	.....
Expense of discharged inmates		5 00	10 00		.....
Fuel	19,996 10	6,989 95			.....
Light	1,870 26	817 69	9,082 09	4,595 12	.....
Engineer's supplies	1,283 29	382 58	1,092 36	452 76	.....
Other classifications	38,648 76	1,609 62	544 75	4,790 16	.....
Unclassified expenses		109 25			.....
Total	\$81,300 71	\$21,506 65	\$21,421 78	\$18,723 07	\$145,952 21
ORDINARY REPAIRS AND MINOR IMPROVEMENTS. (Defrayed from regular appropriations.)					
Materials	\$7,579 05		\$11,310 49	\$9,308 15	.....
Labor	7,420 95	\$10,628 74	4,287 74	2,861 69	.....
Total	\$15,000 00	\$10,628 74	\$15,598 23	\$12,169 84	\$53,396 81

INSTITUTIONS.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.	Institution for Deaf.	Institute for Blind.	School for Feeble-Minded.	Total of Charitable Institutions.	State Prison North.	State Prison South.	Reform School for Girls, and Woman's Prison.	Reform School for Boys.	Total of Correctional Institutions.
\$1,500 00	\$586 59	\$697 30	\$900 00	.....	\$1,506 20	\$1,624 98	\$1,375 00	\$1,500 00	.....
3,180 00	4,297 88	3,426 66	5,815 84	.....	6,354 08	7,278 70	6,928 96	9,284 66	.....
4,600 00	19,611 28	4,255 40	3,690 32	.....	.....	.....	688 00	1,005 81	.....
4,600 00	2,209 20	1,235 00	2,281 97	.....	.....	.....	1,129 00	627 98	.....
4,560 00	1,859 83	600 00	10,057 90	.....	.....	.....	345 15	.....	.....
6,629 60	7,973 94	5,741 35	11,626 09	.....	.....	.....	2,817 74	7,375 15	.....
					30,749 73	20,457 65			
\$25,069 60	\$36,538 72	\$15,955 71	\$34,372 12	\$301,048 77	\$38,610 02	\$29,361 33	\$13,283 85	\$19,793 60	\$101,048 80
\$6,624 55	\$4,171 48	\$1,430 39	\$4,738 58	.....	\$8,323 03	\$10,163 56	\$1,750 04	\$3,981 95	.....
3,366 28		334 23	542 81	.....	5,340 45	3,735 41	489 49	1,568 95	.....
237 23		210 76	337 98	.....	131 53	.....	151 98	97 70	.....
6,522 35		1,235 69	2,503 5	.....	857 99	40 25	600 72	612 37	.....
1,034 08		624 97	1,895 43	.....	3,702 95	2,709 92	714 33	1,429 74	.....
1,489 49	305 89	326 15	354 62	.....	150 55	149 84	536 94	190 02	.....
1,031 14	139 91	62 94	378 80	.....	247 34	539 35	693 05	476 79	.....
5,240 32	746 22	295 26	1,566 63	.....	470 31	.....	354 70	166 93	.....
3,989 79	972 50	776 70	2,793 90	.....	6,083 33	8,752 58	1,191 31	4,312 55	.....
310 74	150 77	66 26	478 97	.....	178 42	1,059 94	282 84	661 25	.....
4,507 63	1,284 01	1,259 55	1,966 96	.....	2,940 87	1,575 52	993 73	1,975 96	.....
3,385 14	525 35	701 40	158 78	.....	10 40	103 49	654 60	25 32	.....
		338 91	668 95	.....	1,848 24	1,203 22	317 22	290 01	.....
\$37,738 74	\$11,421 60	\$7,723 21	\$18,325 96	\$231,060 59	\$30,285 46	\$30,033 08	\$8,724 95	\$15,789 54	\$84,833 03
\$1,235 96	\$1,631 66	\$128 47	\$1,433 55	.....	\$4,271 19	\$4,128 93	\$3,077 11	\$3,880 09	.....
2,537 31		128 25	1,660 00	.....	.....	1,943 53	897 78	1,090 97	.....
5,214 39		44 67	1,845 08	.....	.....	493 81	129 56	988 67	.....
552 90		361 65	.....	.....	226 30	.....	189 76	53 46	.....
\$9,540 56	\$2,037 98	\$256 72	\$4,938 63	\$34,419 93	\$4,497 49	\$6,566 27	\$4,294 21	\$6,013 19	\$21,371 16
\$1,676 76	\$572 55	\$520 44	\$227 10	.....	.....	.....	\$198 27	\$241 61	.....
62 84	277 35	46 65	158 34	.....	\$757 21	.....	138 36	294 09	.....
765 81	564 59	343 41	433 48	.....	.....	\$475 50	357 76	726 05	.....
337 46	795 20	881 49	555 04	.....	.....	.....	67 29	372 61	.....
3,830 70	1,491 02	1,660 80	2,957 13	.....	909 31	1,871 17	2,346 03	1,840 94	.....
1,687 74	1,141 81	146 23	1,949 03	.....	1,036 51	1,646 20	1,045 46	1,063 63	.....
748 87	202 29	94 95	1,224 96	.....	908 44	66 67	838 47	262 24	.....
629 87	199 11	120 06	290 07	.....	39 00	113 53	235 10	678 26	.....
1,140 45	.....	.....	541 84	.....	1,645 45	705 33	83 85	2,476 90	.....
3,020 00	590 34	261 72	5,644 54	.....	1,914 51	509 64	626 60	2,927 81	.....
330 50	164 39	83 52	337 67	.....	33 82	237 25	133 42	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	496 57	595 38	.....	.....	.....
920 00	128 14	.....	386 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	352 70	.....
.....	.....	.....	30 46	.....	4,575 00	2,925 00	181 50	.....	.....
8,209 74	3,598 42	1,696 67	7,065 59	.....	7,831 76	4,371 94	2,955 00	2,968 11	.....
.....	902 64	395 03	129 40	.....	1,053 09	2,784 07	574 81	966 51	.....
.....	140 60	75 11	408 04	.....	.....	48 67	24 90	523 85	.....
.....	166 65	.....	797 85	.....	.....	.....	849 54	.....	.....
1,327 52	525 43	407 06	269 35	.....	3,182 62	975 47	690 41	4,041 20	.....
\$24,688 26	\$11,460 53	\$6,733 14	\$23,436 29	\$212,270 43	\$24,323 29	\$17,319 82	\$11,366 67	\$19,676 51	\$72,686 29
\$2,006 17	\$4,995 19	\$3,069 28	\$5,053 43	.....	\$2,283 74	\$8,294 87	\$7,330 32	\$3,383 41	.....
956 67			1,566 92	.....				343 75	.....
\$2,962 84	\$4,995 19	\$3,069 28	\$6,650 35	\$71,074 47	\$2,283 74	\$8,586 57	\$7,330 32	\$3,727 16	\$21,927 79

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA OF INMATES.	CHARITABLE				
	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.				
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Av. of All Hospitals for Insane.
Net maintenance (excluding repairs and clothing) for the year ending October 31, 1895	\$180 14	\$161 01	\$176 89	\$173 62	\$176 67
Same for year ending October 31, 1894	182 13	182 82	188 12	173 36	181 93
Maintenance (excluding repairs) for the year	187 74	166 99	181 89	181 59	182 21
Same for previous year	188 48	188 75	193 65	178 79	187 95
Gross maintenance for the year	198 15	188 00	217 63	211 93	201 38
Same for previous year	198 69	201 12	219 92	205 95	203 81
Total administration for the year	61 74	72 11	78 80	71 05	67 75
Same for previous year	64 92	78 06	81 48	73 90	70 57
Tuition for the year					
Same for previous year					
Personal attendance for the year	27 96	27 73	33 58	23 04	28 04
Same for previous year	28 06	29 94	33 86	24 42	28 68
Domestic and other help for the year	22 33	26 58	28 32	29 39	25 73
Same for previous year	24 05	28 89	29 59	28 51	26 40
Total subsistence (per capita of persons boarded) for the year	50 95	37 55	39 18	46 30	45 96
Same for previous year	53 37	44 95	44 05	47 53	49 61
Cost of meats, fish, etc., (per capita of persons boarded) for the year	18 41	15 45	15 51	21 79	
Same for previous year	17 27	18 69	17 05	19 16	
Ditto butter, eggs and poultry, ditto for the year	7 07	8 20	7 89	6 57	
Same for previous year	9 16	9 06	8 56	7 50	
Ditto breadstuffs, cereals and vegetables, ditto for the year	8 05	5 18	6 00	5 64	
Same for previous year	8 02	5 81	6 55	7 36	
Ditto fruits and canned goods, ditto for the year	4 10	2 17	2 39	1 38	
Same for previous year	4 64	2 38	2 78	1 86	
Ditto tea, coffee and sugar, ditto for the year	8 73	5 42	5 02	5 69	
Same for previous year	9 31	5 30	5 17	5 82	
Ditto milk, ditto for the year	3 73	**	30	3 62	
Same for previous year	3 76	**	**	3 60	
Ditto all other food supplies, ditto for the year	76	77	1 34	1 60	
Same for previous year	1 20	3 67	2 06	2 20	
Cost of each day's board furnished during the year	.139	.103	.107	.126	.126
Same for year ending October 31, 1894	.146	.113	.121	.129	.136
Same for year ending October 31, 1893	.171	.135	.144	.133	.155
Same for year ending October 31, 1892	.167	.143	.123	.119	.15
Same for year ending October 31, 1891	.174	.141	.143	.146	.166
Same for year ending October 31, 1890	.165	.143			

AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

Flour, per barrel	\$3 10	\$2 76	\$2 97	\$2 68	
Fresh beef, per 100 pounds	5 79	6 07	6 80	6 55	
Ham, per pound	09	09 ⁵⁵ / ₁₀₀	07	10	
Pickled pork, per pound					
Potatoes, per bushel	58	67 ⁵⁵ / ₁₀₀	39	48	
Beans, per bushel	1 75	1 93	1 82	3 12	
Butter, per pound	12 ⁵⁵ / ₁₀₀	16	15	13 ⁵⁵ / ₁₀₀	
Milk, per gallon	12			12	
Tea, per pound	24 ⁵⁵ / ₁₀₀	20	23	20 ⁵⁵ / ₁₀₀	
Coffee, per pound	19 ⁵⁵ / ₁₀₀	18	21	31 ⁵⁵ / ₁₀₀	
Sugar, per 100 pounds	4 16	4 36	4 42	4 00	
Ice, per ton.	1 40	*	*	3 25	

** Milk mainly produced on institution farm.

* Harvested by the institution.

INSTITUTIONS.

CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.	Institution for Deaf.	Institute for Blind.	School for Feeble-Minded.	Average of All Charitable Institutions.	State Prison North.	State Prison South.	Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison.	Reform School for Boys.	Average of All Correctional Institutions.
\$153 77 153 14	\$202 80 212 99	\$261 90 236 43	\$154 94 170 99	\$175 20 180 54	\$104 97 102 03	\$94 69 87 88	\$161 62 172 07	\$99 38 106 26	\$105 02 90 25
170 54 174 49	209 75 220 03	264 11 240 92	169 25 183 89	183 32 186 97	110 03 103 63	102 56 94 78	182 41 193 47	110 20 116 67	113 70 97 32
175 74 179 85	226 80 238 02	287 01 264 82	183 13 191 15	199 71 203 12	112 60 107 82	113 13 105 84	217 91 220 59	116 90 123 21	122 61 104 03
44 06 44 64	124 70 132 97	137 40 129 33	71 75 73 21	70 86 73 15	43 47 43 62	34 93 33 22	64 32 65 97	35 60 38 26	41 04 35 03
16 17 16 11	74 47 77 59	47 28 36 25	12 47 16 33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 00 8 20	6 34 6 18	5 16 6 07	20 99 18 54	.....	Guards. 34 62 33 64	Guards. 25 20 22 61	24 11 25 48	17 10 16 01	.....
11 65 11 90	27 22 29 50	49 44 42 64	24 27 24 94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57 68 60 54	34 29 36 62	52 22 48 21	32 92 33 12	45 34 48 12	33 76 33 22	36 98 32 83	40 48 43 78	26 49 25 72	33 63 28 77
15 63 15 42	13 05 13 07	13 37 12 25	9 84 9 67	.....	15 37 16 20	17 12 15 78	11 09 12 01	6 12 9 23	.....
9 97 10 05	6 81 6 51	8 78 10 66	4 38 3 65	.....	95 1 75	.05	2 83 2 65	1 03 1 27	.....
7 83 7 89	4 96 5 87	9 49 8 42	8 23 7 05	.....	10 90 11 88	14 36 11 54	8 84 10 23	9 63 8 89	.....
11 86 14 39	2 24 4 45	4 64 3 68	3 90 4 46	.....	97 85	84 1 04	7 32 8 25	1 39 2 13	.....
6 89 8 15	3 85 4 49	8 52 6 64	3 44 4 00	.....	3 27 3 31	1 94 2 36	4 61 6 04	3 31 2 69	.....
5 76 4 44	1 55 2 19	2 29 2 85	1 17 1 55	.....	2 05 1 19	1 48 2 09	1 47 2 97	49 1 64	.....
.158 .165 .160 .146 .167 .111	.094 .131 .167 .153 .166 .149	.143 .163 .169 .159 .147 .187	.088 .091 .097 .102 .112 .116	.124 .132 .147 .144 .151.....	.092 .089 .116 .114 .124 .112	.101 .089 .102 .099 .101 .09	.107 .119 .092 .092 .106 .099	.072 .071 .084 .103 .09 .092	.062 .094 .102 .105 .107 .096

SUBSISTENCE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31, 1895.

\$3 05 7 25 10 1 ¹⁰⁰	\$2 85 5 94 10 07 2 ⁵⁰ 62 1 ¹⁰⁰	\$3 29 7 75 10 8 ²⁰ 08 1 ¹⁰⁰	\$2 74 6 27 09 07 1 ¹⁰⁰	.....	\$2 85 4 66 10	\$2 57 4 87	\$3 05 4 00 11 58 2 ⁵⁰	\$2 58 6 16 10 64	.....
1 74 21	1 77 13	2 15 20	1 63 14	.....	46 1 48 19 7 ⁵⁰	54 1 79 10 1 ¹⁰⁰	1 85 25 18	1 83 15 11 1 ²	.....
40 23	24 20	34 25	35 2 ⁵⁰ 24 1 ¹⁰⁰	.....	13 16 2 ⁵⁰	20 11 1 ⁵⁰	24 24 2 ⁵⁰	25 20	.....
4 21 1 25	4 14	4 01 1 80	4 09 4 00	.....	4 62	4 05 6 00	4 00 2 00	3 55.....	.....

SULLIVAN COUNTY'S NEW POOR ASYLUM.

In the *BULLETIN* for September Sullivan County was included in the list of counties badly in need of new poor asylums. Since that date the Commissioners of Sullivan have taken energetic action to have their county taken out of the list. They have adopted plans for a new asylum of the very latest and best description and will push the work of building as rapidly as possible. The plan adopted is for a building composed of several wings instead of the old-fashioned rectangular construction seen in so many counties in Indiana. The wing form of construction has several marked points of superiority. It gives better light in the rooms and halls; it insures better ventilation; it allows better sex separation and better classification of inmates; it may be enlarged when necessary at a small cost, without seriously disturbing the regular operation of the asylum, and it gives the Superintendent's family more privacy and a better opportunity to enjoy something of home life.

The Sullivan County asylum will be the first of the smaller asylums constructed on this plan in the State. If it is erected and equipped according to the ideas of the Board of Commissioners it will be a model for other counties to pattern after.

FACTS ABOUT INDIANA TOWNSHIPS.

The number of townships in the State is 1,016, being an average of eleven to each county. The largest township in the State is in the center of Montgomery County, and the city of Crawfordsville is in the center of the township. This is Union Township, and it is twelve miles square, or four times as large as the regulation township. The smallest township in the State is Albion, in Noble County. It is but two miles square. Union Township is therefore large enough to contain thirty-six townships of the size of Albion. Jackson is the name of 45 townships in the State, 41 are named Washington, 28 Jefferson, 23 Harrison, 15 Monroe, 13 Madison, 10 Adams and 8 Van Buren. It will be noticed that the naming of townships after Presidents of the United States was very popular.

POOR ASYLUM AND ORPHAN ASYLUM REPORTS.

Some of the superintendents and matrons in making out their quarterly reports to the Board of State Charities occasionally omit names which should be included. The surest and easiest way of keeping the asylum records correctly and of making the quarterly reports without mistakes is to put the name of every person admitted, into the book at the time of his admission. Do not wait until another day or the last of the week or the end of the month, for then you are likely to forget. If the blank for the report to the Board of State Charities is kept folded into the record book of the asylum, and when you put down the name of a new admission, you put it in the book and on the blank at the same time, you will find it very little trouble and at the end of the month your report will be all made out ready to send without any further work. By following this plan and putting down every inmate as soon as he is admitted, there will be very few mistakes made and your work will seem lighter than in any other way.

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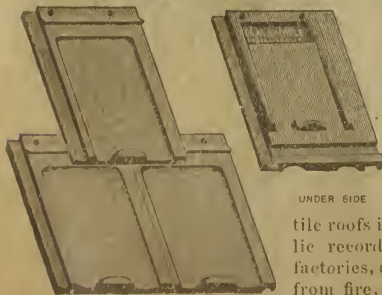
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Twenty-Fourth
Quarter.

STATE HOUSE,
Indianapolis.

March,
1896.

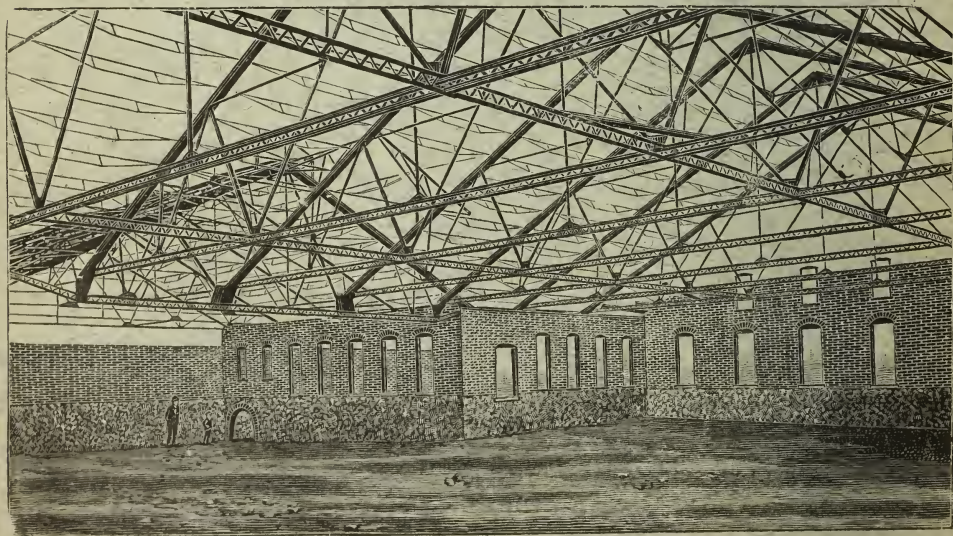
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WHERE THE MONEY GOES.

The immense sums of money paid into the treasuries of the State and counties in taxes form a subject of constant interest. The ordinary tax-payer has little opportunity to learn what becomes of the money. It is only through an examination of many different departments of government that the taxes can be traced from their payment to their final expenditure. How large a proportion of the money goes to care for citizens, who, for one reason or another, must be supported by the public, and how much goes to prevent and suppress crime and settle disputes which get into the courts, may be indicated partially by the figures given below. These are far from complete, and the actual expenses, could they be known accurately, would much exceed the amounts here given. The following figures are as nearly correct as can be ascertained from official documents.

In the last fiscal year the cost to the State of caring for the insane in the hospitals was \$609,889.66. In addition to this the counties expended for clothing, transportation, inquests and other items of expense connected with declaring persons insane and sending them to the hospitals \$76,364.66, making a total for insane in the hospitals of \$686,254.32. The cost of maintaining the other benevolent institutions of the State during the same period amounted to \$307,035.63. To this add \$25,000 (estimated), expended by counties in providing clothing, transportation and other expenses of sending persons to the institutions and we have a total of \$332,035.63. The cost of conducting the reform schools and prisons amounted to \$149,231.11. To this add the cost of prosecution of criminals, support of prisoners in the county jails, maintenance of courts and jury expenses, salaries of judges and prosecutors, and many other expenses incident to dealing with crime, amounting to \$826,250.02, and we have a total of \$1,075,481.13, expended in preventing, suppressing and punishing crime and wrong-doing. This is far below the actual cost, but complete statistics can not be obtained. The cost of relief given to the poor by counties amounted to \$254,832.48 for maintaining poor asylums; \$139,822.35 for the support of orphan asylums, and \$630,168.79 in the form of relief given by township trustees and pauper medical attendance, making a total for poor relief by the counties of \$1,020,535.99. Combining these sums we find, therefore, that there were paid from taxes in the last fiscal year for the support and care of dependent citizens and the prevention and punishment of crime and wrong-doing a total of \$3,114,307.07. When these figures are considered and it is remembered that they represent only one part of the State government, and do not touch the cost of the public school system, the salaries of State, county and local officers, the expenses of cities and towns, the building of streets and roads, the construction of public buildings, or interest on city, township, county or State indebtedness, the wonder is that the rates of taxation are not higher than they are.

KEEPING JAIL PRISONERS SEPARATE.

Everybody agrees that convicts in our State prisons should each occupy a separate cell. While this can not be fully carried out in Indiana prisons because of the large number of prisoners, it is enforced as fully as possible and is the idea on which our prisons were originally constructed. Many good people who will at once admit the importance of thus separating the convicts in State's prison from each other have never given a moment's thought to the equal importance of separating the prisoners in our county jails. The common practice in jails is to allow the prisoners to mingle freely together during the day and at night to occupy the cells in any manner most agreeable to them. Not infrequently two or three prisoners occupy the same cell while there are empty cells adjoining. In some instances jails are so crowded that it is necessary to put more than one prisoner in each cell.

The separation of jail prisoners from each other is a greater necessity in fact than the separation of State prison convicts. In the penitentiaries all the prisoners have been convicted of serious crimes and are thus to a certain limited degree upon the same level. In the county jail, on the contrary, some of the prisoners are hardened criminals awaiting trial for grave crimes. Others are arrested for petty offenses for which the punishment will at most be a fine. A large per cent. of all jail prisoners are acquitted, or the charges against them are dismissed before coming to trial. Some of them are serving jail sentences often because they are unable to pay their fines. A small per cent. consists of young boys, who will either be discharged or sent to the Reform School. Among the prisoners, too, are often men or boys held as witnesses, and not charged with any offense whatever. It is hardly necessary to try to describe the evils which must arise from an indiscriminate association of all these classes of prisoners. It is safe to say that the bad become no better from such association, while the partially bad or innocent are influenced vastly for the worse. No one can estimate the amount of crime and disorder which comes as a direct result of jail associations.

Now, if every jail prisoner occupied his own cell and when taken out for exercise was not allowed to see or communicate with any other prisoner, some of the worst evils of our jail system would be remedied. This would mean more work for the jailor, but aside from that it would be a great improvement in every particular. It would prevent four-fifths of the escapes from jail, of which there are dozens in the State every year. It would prevent all assaults upon jailers by prisoners. The keeping of the jail clean and orderly would become a simple matter. The destroying of furniture and bedding, the breaking of hinges and locks, the twisting of water pipes and the many other kinds of petty destruction which are carried on in jails by malicious prisoners would almost cease, because it is only when prisoners are together that their worst characteristics are manifested. Under the separate system, instead of putting in their time talking of crime or immoral adventures, the prisoners would read books or papers and would have opportunity to reflect upon the way in which their lives were tending. This would be especially valuable in the case of prisoners in jail for the first time. It would also protect those prisoners of the better class who, under present conditions, are compelled to associate with the other prisoners, no matter how low or depraved. Any one who has practical knowledge of the usual manner of life in a county jail knows how universal is the practice of the prisoners to talk together of vicious and unclean things and how little opportunity a prisoner has to sit down and calmly think of his position, what brought him there and what it is leading him to.

In Minnesota public sentiment has advanced beyond us in Indiana in the matter of separating jail prisoners. A few years ago a law was enacted by the Legislature of Minnesota, requiring the complete separation of prisoners in all jails where it was possible. As new jails are erected they are according to plans which allow this separation. Every prisoner is kept in his own cell except during a certain time each day, when he is allowed to walk in the corridor for exercise. He must walk constantly up and down the corridor during the time which he is out of his cell, and as the sides of the cells toward the corridor are all solid, he sees no other prisoner and no other prisoner sees him. When this law was first discussed in Minnesota, it was strongly opposed by the sheriffs of the State, who argued that it was useless, that it was too much trouble to the jailer, and that it was cruel to the prisoner because it compelled him to endure solitary confinement. The public demanded the law, however, and it was passed and put into force. Secretary H. H. Hart, of the State Board of Corrections and Charities of Minnesota, recently addressed a letter to the sheriffs of the counties in which the separate system is in force, asking them their opinion of the system after two years of experience with the law requiring it. Each sheriff was asked to answer the four following questions: First, Do you prefer the plan of separate confinement of prisoners in county jails? Second, Do you think that the plan of separate confinement for prisoners awaiting trial is unnecessarily harsh? Third, Do you think that the plan of separate confinement for prisoners awaiting trial is injurious to the health of prisoners? Fourth, Have you found that the prisoners themselves complain of this method as being severe? Of the answers received, all but one heartily and fully commended the separate system. With the exception of this one, all agreed that the separation of the prisoners is better for the prisoners themselves, better for the jail, and better for the sheriff. No bad results to health were noted and it is found that even the prisoners themselves complain but little of it. Those who do complain are the old criminals to whom jail life is familiar, and who are in fact the last whose preferences should be considered. It is to be remembered that these sheriffs were nearly all opposed to the system of separate confinement at the beginning and put it into force with reluctance. Actual experience has converted them.

THE MIAMI COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

The new Board of Commissioners of Miami County has shown that it places the public welfare above petty party considerations, by retaining the Superintendent of the county poor asylum, who differs in political belief from the majority of the Board. The Superintendent has occupied his position for several years and has proved himself honest and capable. Although much pressure was brought upon the Commissioners to compel them to dismiss the Superintendent and put in his place some one in political agreement with the Board, the members stood firm and kept the same man because they believed it to be better for the county and the inmates of the asylum that he should remain. When such acts as this become more common in Indiana, the standard of management of county poor asylums throughout the State will be vastly improved. The usual rule of action, when a board of commissioners changes in its political complexion, is to promptly oust the poor asylum superintendent, without regard to his faithfulness or qualifications for the position, and to put in his stead some man whose only claim to the office is the political service which he has rendered to the party. To properly manage a poor asylum and farm requires qualifications which comparatively few men possess.

THE STATE SOLDIERS' HOME.

The new State Soldiers' Home, established according to a law passed by the last Legislature, is nearly enough completed to accept inmates, and is rapidly being filled up. A few veterans of the Civil War were received in January, and the Board of Trustees announced that on the 1st of February all persons whose applications for admittance had been favorably passed upon would be received. During the entire month of February the population of the Home has therefore rapidly increased. The location of the Home is excellent. It is upon a bluff 180 feet above the Wabash River and overlooking the valley of that stream for many miles north and south. Three miles away the city of Lafayette is in plain view to the southward, while the historical Tippecanoe battle-ground is visible in the opposite direction. The site of the Home was densely wooded and a great deal of timber has been cleared out to make room for the buildings. As yet suitable drives and walks are lacking, and communication between the various parts of the institution is accompanied with some difficulty in muddy weather. The buildings now occupied consist of a combined store-room and officers' quarters, a commissary building, a large building known as the Old People's Home, a large building occupied on the first floor by the kitchen and general dining-room and on the second floor by old ladies, a large hospital and a building containing the laundry and electric light plant. These structures are all of brick and have all been paid for from the appropriation of \$75,000 made by the Legislature. In addition to these buildings, a number of cottages, designed to provide the privacy and comfort of home life to aged couples who are admitted to the Home, have been built by donations of the Grand Army of the Republic and by vote of the boards of commissioners of various counties. It is probable that the Home will be filled to its present capacity by the end of the summer, at which time the number of inmates may reach three or four hundred. The maintenance of the Home, as provided for by law, allows a payment from the State Treasury of not more than \$10.50 a month for each inmate. The Federal government makes an allowance of \$100 a year for the partial support of every inmate of any State Soldiers' Home. The money derived from the Federal Treasury under this law will be paid directly into the State treasury, and will thus offset the greater part of the expense of maintaining the Home.

THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

The next annual meeting of the National Conference of Charities and Correction will be held at Grand Rapids, Michigan, beginning June 4, 1896. This is the most important association of workers in all lines of charitable and correctional effort on the American continent. Its meetings are held annually and it goes to different cities of the country in order that its influence may be more widely distributed. It met in Indianapolis in 1891, and since that time its meetings have been held in Denver, Chicago, Nashville and New Haven. Not since 1891 has the opportunity been so good for Indiana people to attend the meetings as it will be this year. Grand Rapids is but a few hours' ride from the northern half of Indiana, and is within easy reach of the entire State. What the State Conference of Charities and Correction is to the State, the National Conference is to the United States. Men whose writings have become standard authority upon charitable questions are always prominent in the National Conference meetings. Some of the best literature now in existence upon the management of all kinds of public institutions and the giving of poor relief in all its phases has been first read at the National Conference meetings and afterward published in book form.

A volume containing the best papers and discussions of the Conference is published every year. In the course of a few years these reports of the proceedings form an exceedingly valuable library in themselves. The membership fee for the Conference is \$2.50 a year. This entitles the member to a volume of the proceedings, which is worth \$1.50, and to a year's subscription to the Charities Review, a monthly magazine devoted to charitable matters throughout the country, and one of the most practicable and useful publications of its class in the country. The regular subscription price to the Charities Review is \$1 a year. Thus each member receives the full value of his membership fee in the volume of proceedings and the magazine. His membership in the Conference also entitles him to reduced rates upon the railroads and at the hotels in attending the Conference.

The membership in the National Conference is now about one thousand. Of this number only thirty are in Indiana. The number of public spirited persons interested officially or individually in charitable and correctional work in this State is great enough for our representation in the National Conference to be several times what it is. With the next meeting so near home, we should not lose the opportunity to bring the membership up to a creditable number. The reduced railroad and hotel rates, which are assured, will make attendance upon the Conference at Grand Rapids comparatively inexpensive from Indiana.

The Board of State Charities is in possession of a limited number of extra copies of the proceedings of the National Conference at New Haven, in 1895. These volumes sell at a uniform price of \$1.50 each. While the supply lasts, any person who desires to become a member of the National Conference, and who will forward the amount of the membership fee to the office of the Board in Indianapolis, will not only receive the proceedings of the Conference to be held at Grand Rapids in June and the Charities Review for the next year, but will also be presented with a volume of the proceedings of 1895, as above mentioned.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES IN FORT WAYNE.

Several months ago an organization of the various charitable societies and agencies in Fort Wayne was begun. The people had grown tired of giving constantly to tramps and beggars, and at the same time contributing annually to the support of the charitable societies. It was felt that if all the relief-giving bodies could be closely united in their work under the leadership of a central organization, a great deal more good could be accomplished by all, and the giving to beggars and tramps indiscriminately throughout the city could be greatly reduced. The Associated Charities, as the central organization is called, was given quarters in the city building. Mr. C. E. Prevey, of Wisconsin State University, was employed as secretary, and is in charge of the work. He is assisted in this by a committee composed of representatives of the different societies which co-operate in maintaining the central society. The new work has gone on steadily and encouragingly from the beginning, and there is little doubt that in time the Associated Charities of Fort Wayne will become a credit to the city and a great relief to the over-burdened business men upon whom the calls for help have been frequent and unceasing. On the evening of Sunday, February 16, a union charity meeting was held in the opera house. The Protestant churches of the city dismissed their services, and the opera house was crowded with an audience of intelligent and charitable people. The program consisted of addresses by representatives of the various divisions of charity in the city, county and State. These

were interspersed with excellent music, and the evening was one which will be long remembered. It is probable that the Associated Charities of Fort Wayne will hold an annual union charity meeting similar to this.

The spirit of organization which has revolutionized manufacturing and commercial interests in the United States within a few years is taking firm hold upon the systems of charities. Nearly all the large cities of the country now have organized charities whose work is vastly more efficient and satisfactory in every way than before the plan of organization was adopted. Many Indiana cities have not been prompt to fall into line with this progressive idea. The work began with Indianapolis and later spread to Terre Haute. It is now well established in Fort Wayne. In several other of the larger cities some attempts at organization have been made and a few of them have been moderately successful. Richmond is moving well in this direction, and several other cities have made sufficient progress to indicate that within a few years at most they will be in line. As long as the local charities of a city are each managed independently of all the others, there will be a very great loss of effort and money, much overlapping of work on the one hand and many gaps entirely unprovided for on the other, while impostors will wax fat at the expense of charitable people, and many cases urgently needing careful and wise attention will be neglected. May the example of Fort Wayne be promptly and enthusiastically followed by many of the other beautiful and prosperous cities of the State.

STATE CARE OF DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

The theory on which the necessary charities of the State are allotted to the State government and to counties, cities and societies and individuals is, that each particular case of charity shall be attended to by the agency best fitted for the service required, preference being given to the agency nearest home, if it is capable of doing the work properly. For instance, it has been found that the relieving of poverty in many cases can be done better by private individuals or societies than by persons in official position. Other kinds of relief can be best given by the county, and this has led to the establishment of county poor asylums. Hospitals in which the sick poor can be given proper medical treatment are sometimes supported by religious bodies, but are usually maintained by cities. The treatment and care of the insane, the education of the blind, deaf and feeble-minded, and certain other charities have been found to be more thoroughly and satisfactorily performed by the State.

The care of destitute and friendless children has never been given into the hands of any particular agency, and as "what is everybody's business is nobody's business," the children of this class have suffered greatly from improper care and training. As the matter stands to-day, over 600 children of deceased soldiers of the civil war are supported and educated in a State institution. About 1,300 destitute and friendless children are maintained in county orphan asylums supported by taxation. About 600 of the same class of children are in poor-houses. About 800 are in orphanages which are endowed by private donation or are maintained by religious bodies. A great many, the exact number unknown, are wholly or mainly supported by township trustees. This lack of a general uniform system of caring for dependent children must necessarily be unsatisfactory from every point of view. Unselfish and devoted work can not reach its highest efficiency if hampered by inadequate laws and prevented by lack of means or by prejudice from receiving the benefits which come from co-operation and uniformity of effort.

There are certain advantages in State care of dependent and destitute children. One of these advantages lies in the State's authority to take possession of children found in vicious and immoral surroundings. It is greatly to a child's benefit also to have the power and prestige of the State at its back, when it goes into a private family for indenture. The State stands between it and interference on the part of meddling relatives on the one hand, and protects it from neglect or abuse on the part of foster parents on the other. A child is likely to receive more consideration and better treatment when it is known to be a ward of the State and that any mistreatment must be accounted for to the State. Another advantage of State care is to be found in the ability of the State to transfer children from county to county as will best serve their interests. It is often the case that a dependent child comes of a family which is unfavorably known in the community and has living parents or relatives of bad character. When these conditions exist, it is usually difficult or impossible to find a suitable home for the child in its native county. People fear to take such children as these, because of the bad name which follows them and the interference which is to be expected from the parents or relatives. The State can easily and promptly remove such children from their unfortunate surroundings to distant communities where they will suffer from neither prejudice nor interference and will have every opportunity to grow into useful citizenship. The State, too, would carry on this work on a plane far above the petty economies and political and personal considerations which too often prevent local officers from doing their duty toward the dependent children of the county.

It would be a long step forward should the State take direct control of these children. They could be gathered comfortably and safely into the county homes already in existence, there to remain until the State could make permanent provision for them in private families. Such an arrangement as this would enable the charitable people of every community to carry on their work with redoubled effectiveness, because they would be relieved of the unsatisfactory and difficult duty of placing the children out and could devote themselves wholly to rescuing unfortunate little ones from lives of want and cruelty and caring for them until permanent provision could be made by the State.

HEREDITARY PAUPERISM.

Every person who has given particular attention to the study of pauperism has been impressed by the tendency of whole families through successive generations to become paupers. Whether this is owing to some influence inherited by the children from their parents, or to the surroundings in which the children live and grow up, are questions that have caused much difference of opinion and a great deal of discussion. But whether the cause lies in inheritance or youthful surroundings, the results are most serious. It is not unusual for a family of paupers to be represented by one or more members in a county poor asylum through generation after generation for many years. This may be illustrated from the records of the poor asylum in one of our southern counties, where it is found from the books kept in the institution that in the last thirty-five years thirty different members of a single family, running through several generations, have been inmates. As most of these thirty persons have remained a number of years, and as several of them have lived almost their entire lives in the asylum, it has happened that at almost any time within the thirty-five years mentioned, there have been from four to six members of this family present. While this is one of the

most striking examples of the kind on record in the State, there are very many others of a similar character. In one county asylum at the present time is a woman whose direct maternal ancestry for five generations has found a home at some time or other during life in the same asylum.

In such families as these feeble-mindedness is usually one of the commonest attributes. The number of criminals is likely to be comparatively small and the crimes committed are usually petty, because a certain amount of aggressiveness and energy are usually necessary to enable a person to enter upon a life of crime or to commit crime of importance. The weakness of the pauper is to some extent a safe-guard against crime. It is easier for him to become a charge upon the public than to maintain himself even by stealing. Without energy or ambition, contented with the most wretched surroundings, addicted to the most offensive habits of life, devoid of shame, a dead weight upon the community in which he lives and a constant menace to its best development in intelligence and morality, it is most unfortunate that the pauper is permitted to transmit his characteristics to succeeding generations. It is worth the effort of intelligent citizens to try to determine the best means of attacking the ugly problems of pauperism. While we can never hope to be rid of poverty and a certain amount of wretchedness and unhappiness, it does seem that the advancing intelligence of the world should in time be able to reduce or even completely destroy the unwholesome thing known as hereditary pauperism

THE SHIFTING OF CRIME IN INDIANA.

An unexplained fact in the criminal history of Indiana during the last three years is the remarkable change which has occurred in the number of convictions for crime in the respective districts of the Northern and Southern Prisons. In 1892 the population of the Southern Prison was 592, and that of the Northern Prison 793, an excess in the Northern Prison of 201. The rapid change which has taken place in the relative populations of the prisons is shown in the fact that on the 31st of January, 1896, the number of convicts in the Southern Prison was 841, and in the Northern Prison 847. In three years, therefore, the excess of 201 convicts in the Northern Prison has fallen to an excess of but 6.

According to the census of 1890, the total population of the counties sending their convicts to the Northern Prison was 1,148,326, and the population of the counties sending convicts to the Southern Prison was 1,044,078. These figures show the population of the Northern Prison district to be more than 104,000 greater than that of the Southern Prison district. Since the year 1890 there is no doubt that the population of the Northern Prison district has increased much more rapidly than that of the Southern Prison district. This is due partly to the great industrial development in the natural gas field, and partly to the growth of the suburban districts of Chicago which lie inside the State of Indiana. In the face of these figures it is certainly noteworthy that the prison populations have changed as they have. In the winter of 1894-5 the number of convicts in the Northern Prison reached 951. There has accordingly been a marked increase in the number of convictions in the Southern Prison district, but also an almost equally important decrease in the number of convictions in the Northern Prison district. It should be noted in this connection also that the legislative appropriation for the maintenance of the Northern Prison is greater by \$15,000 than that for the Southern Prison, and further, that the appropriation of \$100,000 for maintaining the Northern Prison is no greater than it was when the prison population was smaller by 200 than it is at the present time.

FACTS ABOUT STATE INSTITUTIONS.

The following facts are taken from the statistical tables on other pages of THE BULLETIN. The total number of patients in the four insane hospitals of the State on January 31, 1896, was 2,861. The number of children in the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home was 632; in the Institution for the Deaf, 304; in the Institute for the Blind, 126; in the School for Feeble-Minded, 491. Total in all the State charitable institutions, 4,414. On the same day the number of convicts in the Northern Prison was 847; in the Southern Prison, 841; in the Woman's Prison, 37. The number of inmates in the Reform School for Girls was 181, and in the Reform School for Boys, 517. Total in all the State correctional institutions, 2,423. The whole number of persons in the State charitable and correctional institutions on the 31st day of January, therefore, was 6,837. The whole number of persons employed in caring for the inmates of the charitable institutions upon that day was 895, and the number employed in the correctional institutions was 156, making a total number of persons employed in the State charitable and correctional institutions, 1,051.

The total amount of money expended for the maintenance of the charitable institutions during the three months ending January 31 was \$203,312.15, and for the maintenance of the correctional institutions for the quarter, \$78,781.46, a grand total of \$282,093.61. During the same quarter \$65,943.09 was expended for new buildings and improvements to the charitable institutions, and \$20,054.20 for improvements to the correctional institutions, a total for new buildings and improvements during the three months of \$85,997.29.

The total maintenance of each inmate in the various institutions during the three months covered by the report shows some striking changes from the corresponding quarter of last year. For instance, the cost of maintaining each patient in the insane hospitals in the quarter ending January 31, 1895, was \$47.62, while in the quarter ending January 31, 1896, the cost of maintaining each patient was \$43.99. In the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, instead of a reduction from 1895 to 1896, we find an increase from \$39.63 to \$42.01. At the Institution for the Deaf the reduction from the quarter ending January 31, 1895, is marked; the maintenance for each pupil at that institution in the three months ending January 31, 1895, being \$77.48, and in the quarter ending January 31, 1896, \$60.59. At the Institute for the Blind the reduction from last year to this is even more pronounced, as in the quarter ending January 31, 1896, the maintenance of each pupil cost \$61.18, while in the corresponding quarter of 1895, the maintenance of each pupil cost \$85.47. This saving on the part of various institutions is partly due to heavy purchases of supplies just prior to the close of the last fiscal year, making large purchases of the same things unnecessary during the first quarter of the present fiscal year.

The cost of a day's board for each patient in the insane hospitals during the quarter ending January 31, 1896, was 12.4 cents. At the Central Hospital the cost was the highest, 13.2 cents, and at the Northern Hospital the lowest, 11 cents. At the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home each day's board cost 14.5 cents; the Institution for the Deaf, 11.7 cents; the Institute for the Blind, 11.3 cents; the School for Feeble-Minded, 11.9 cents; the State Prison North, 8.7 cents; the State Prison South, 9.5 cents; the Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison, 15.9 cents; the Reform School for Boys, 5.5 cents. It is seen from these figures that the highest average cost of each day's board in any institution during the quarter was at the Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison, and the lowest at the Reform School for Boys.

TWENTY-FOURTH QUARTERLY COMPARATIVE EXHIBIT OF

For the Quarter End

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION. EXPENDITURES. STATISTICS OF

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION, STATISTICS OF OFFICERS, EMPLOYES, ETC.	CHARITABLE				
	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.				
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
INMATES.					
Enrolled November 1, 1895.	1,543	558	456	436	2,993
Temporarily absent November 1, 1895.	89	38	18	34	179
Received during three months ending January 31, 1896	129	53	11	16	209
Discharged, died or withdrawn during same period	114	39	3	16	172
Total enrolled January 31, 1896	1,558	572	464	436	3,030
Temporarily absent January 31, 1896	68	37	25	39	169
Daily average actually present during three months ending January 31, 1896	1,467.2	521.07	439.1	404	2,831.37
Same for three months ending January 31, 1895	1,439.8	491	436.5	400	2,767.3
Same for three months ending January 31, 1894	1,457.7	421	429.7	371.3	2,679.3
Same for three months ending January 31, 1893	1,407.9	413	420.33	376	2,617.23
Same for three months ending January 31, 1892	1,407.8	387	373	355	2,522.8
Same for three months ending January 31, 1891	1,408.8	361	328.7	91.6	2,195.2
Increase of daily average for past three months over corresponding period of preceding year	27.4	30.07	2.6	4	64.07
Decrease of daily average as above					
ADMINISTRATION.					
Average number during three months of—					
Officers	15	7	7	3	35
Teachers, literary, etc.					
Teachers, industrial					
Attendants	150.24	48	55	38	291.24
Domestics, laborers and other employes	133.25	56	51	42	282.25
Guards					
Total	298.49	111	113	86	608.49
Number of above boarded by the institution	291.5	110	109	85	595.5
Average of administration (i.e. number of inmates to each person on salary).	4.92	4.69	4.02	4.75	4.59
Average of patients to each attendant in Hospitals for the Insane.	9.76	10.85	7.99	10.63	9.81
Total number of days' board furnished (inmates and administration).	162,544.4	58,058	50,425	44,988	316,015.4
EXPENDITURES.					
MAINTENANCE.					
Administration (salaries and wages)	\$21,365 45	\$9,387 81	\$8,346 95	\$7,022 72	\$46,122 93
Subsistence.	21,534 30	6,410 10	5,877 77	5,340 77	39,163 24
Clothing.	1,690 51	567 86	421 06	177 10	2,856 53
Office, domestic and out-door departments	16,251 45	5,205 46	5,326 96	3,039 71	29,823 58
Ordinary repairs and minor improvements (defrayed from regular appropriation)	2,730 24	1,797 01	1,091 94	970 22	6,589 41
Total maintenance.	\$63,572 25	\$23,368 24	\$21,064 68	\$16,550 52	\$124,555 69
CONSTRUCTION.					
New buildings and furnishing of same.	\$8,000 00		\$23,991 51	\$9,000 00	\$40,991 51
Extraordinary repairs and minor improvements (defrayed from special appropriation)		\$7,034 40			7,034 40
Total construction.	\$8,000 00	\$7,034.40	\$23,991 51	\$9,000 00	\$48,025 91
Grand total expenditure for maintenance and construction	\$71,572 25	\$30,402 64	\$45,056 19	\$25,550 52	\$172,581 60
Receipts and earnings.	548 02	36 60	11 1		595 77
Net total expenditures	\$71,024 23	\$30,366 04	\$45,045 04	\$25,550 52	\$171,985 83

 Grand net total expenditures for Maintenance and Construction of Charitable and Correctional Institutions for
 Grand net total expenditures for Maintenance and Construction of Charitable and Correctional Institutions for

THE STATE CHARITABLE AND CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.

ing January 31, 1896.

OFFICERS, EMPLOYES, ETC. AVERAGES. PER CAPITAS, ETC.

INSTITUTIONS.					CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.						
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.	Institution for Deaf.	Institute for Blind.	School for Feeble-Minded.	Total of Charitable Institutions.	State Prison North.	State Prison South.	Reform School for Girls, and Woman's Prison.			Reform School for Boys.	Total of Correctional Institutions.
							W.	G.	Tot.		
636	302	124	504	4,559	854	843	36	269	305	535	2,537
23	3	11	7	187			7	89	89		89
27	4	7	4	250	115	105	6	5	12	49	281
632	305	128	498	220	122	107	6		6	67	302
.....	4	2	7	4,593	847	841	37	274	311	517	2,516
				182				93	93		93
620	301	125	491.1	4,368.47	855.6	841	35	177	212	523	2,431.6
625	285.33	114.16	473.9	4,265.69	901.56	780	42	160	202	570	2,453.56
590	264	125.08	449.5	4,120.8	859.25	659	50	154	204	489	2,404.25
619	262	126.1	428.5	4,055.73	752	634	46.74	146.24	192.98	531	2,102
582	268	127.65	392.6	3,893.05	801	596	50.7	134.3	185	503	2,079
572	297	119.25	332.5	3,516.7	743.2	565	56.7	142.5	199.2	513	2,026.2
.....	15.67	10.84	17.2	102.78		61		17	10		
5					45.96		7			47	21.96
4	7	4	6	56	8	9			15	11.77	43.77
15	23	11	8	57					3	3.88	6.88
11	3.66	3	8	25.66					2	1	3
19	6	2	31.5	349.74							
40	30.34	21	33.2	406.79					5	25.35	30.35
89	70	41	86.7	895.19	42	30				72	72
89	41	37	85.7	848.2	15				19	42	76
6.96	4.3	3.05	5.66	4.91	17.11	21.50			16.4	12.45	15.58
65,228	31,464	14,904	\$3,065.6	480,677	80,096.2	77,372			21,252	52,080	230,800.2
\$6,550.20	\$9,088.44	\$4,204.23	\$8,282.83	\$74,248.63	\$9,958.07	\$7,094.16			\$4,319.73	\$4,735.87	\$28,107.83
9,453.99	3,614.63	1,690.72	6,361.48	60,284.06	6,970.68	7,386.16			3,227.23	2,850.26	20,434.33
2,875.56	792.3	9.95	1,526.98	8,061.35	1,702.74	2,369.53			1,458.16	1,722.58	7,253.01
7,350.72	3,645.48	1,732.63	7,684.78	50,237.19	6,123.62	5,969.29			4,718.51	4,970.72	21,782.14
819.76	1,097.45	10.61	1,963.69	10,481.92	798.88	1,783.48			295.67	326.12	3,204.15
\$27,050.23	\$18,238.33	7,648.14	\$25,819.76	\$203,312.15	\$25,553.99	\$24,602.62			\$14,019.30	\$14,605.55	\$78,781.46
.....		1,625.69	\$15,000.00	\$57,617.20		\$10,000.00			\$5,000.00	.....	\$15,000.00
.....		194.04		7,228.44	\$5,054.20					.....	5,054.20
..		1,819.73	\$15,000.00	\$64,845.64	\$5,054.20	\$10,000.00			\$5,000.00		\$20,054.20
\$27,050.23	\$18,238.33	\$9,467.87	\$40,819.76	\$268,157.79	\$30,608.19	\$34,602.62			\$19,019.30	\$14,605.55	\$98,835.66
	365.81		220.44	1,182.02	24,425.45	16,255.79			391.85		41,073.09
\$27,050.23	\$17,872.52	\$9,467.87	\$40,599.32	\$266,975.77	\$6,182.74	\$18,346.83			\$18,627.45	\$14,605.55	\$57,762.57

quarter ending January 31, 1896. \$24,738.34
 quarter ending January 31, 1895. 267,185.66

*\$398.59 paid out of Tuition Fund.

CLASSIFICATION OF MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURES.	CHARITABLE				
	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.				
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Southern.	Total.
ADMINISTRATION.					
Trustees or Directors					
Officers	\$3,705 00	\$1,910 00	\$1,756 65	\$1,774 98	
Teachers—literary, etc.					
Teachers—industrial.					
Attendants	9,626 00	3,619 88	3,638 20	2,340 74	
Domestics, laborers and other employes	8,084 45	3,857 93	2,952 10	2,907 00	
Guardes					
Total	\$21,365 45	\$9,387 81	\$8,346 95	\$7,022 72	\$46,122 93
SUBSISTENCE.					
Fresh meats	\$5,413 40	\$1,993 50	\$1,514 44	\$1,919 26	
Salted meats and lard	1,800 66	433 75	632 40	295 23	
Fish (fresh and cured), oysters, etc.	641 84	101 93	112 80	98 80	
Butter, eggs, and poultry	2,870 33	1,399 00	1,097 07	925 44	
Vegetables	820 27	295 95	296 55	48 06	
Fresh fruits	393 41	144 18	177 20	33 00	
Dried fruits	283 10	53 72	19 21	19 09	
Canned goods	935 00	179 16	179 30	7 46	
Breadstuffs, cereals, beans, etc.	2,986 38	777 54	716 17	734 32	
Vinegar and syrup	134 20	141 91	129 57	104 63	
Tea, coffee and sugar	3,281 63	868 97	832 29	665 07	
Milk	1,656 00		443 20	436 44	
All other food supplies	318 38	20 49	127 57	53 97	
Total	\$21,534 60	\$6,410 10	\$5,877 77	\$5,340 77	\$39,163 24
CLOTHING, ETC.					
Clothing	\$175 24	\$346 99	\$164 31	\$64 68	
Shoes	594 80	176 60	138 37	96 50	
Tailor and sewing room supplies	897 32	44 27	118 38	15 92	
Miscellaneous	23 15				
Total	\$1,690 51	\$567 86	\$421 06	\$177 10	\$2,856 53
OFFICE, DOMESTIC AND OUT-DOOR DEPARTMENTS.					
School supplies					
Library, newspapers and periodicals	\$117 87	\$109 80	\$19 77	\$23 00	
Stationery and printing	252 65	154 31	223 26	12 20	
Industrial department					
Furniture, fixtures, bedding and other household equipm't.	3,658 10	5 4 02	334 50	315 46	
Laundry supplies, soaps and other cleansers	1,300 89	461 70	94 70	231 64	
Medicines, instruments and other sick ward supplies	250 28	166 19	71 91	97 81	
Postage, telegraphing and telephoning	140 64	114 78	109 46	46 19	
Freight and transportation		72 04	74 62	47 70	
Stable, farm, garden, provender, etc.	293 93	573 88	466 58	40 45	
Ice	277 77		49 83	20 59	
Tobacco	178 50	128 71	132 08	140 24	
Music and amusements	150 50	82 27	99 51	169 91	
Expense of discharged inmates					
Fuel	3,515 78	2,288 93	3,215 20	1,614 94	
Light	271 39	180 91			
Engineer's supplies	279 55	65 36	403 74	87 04	
Other classifications	3,774 13	242 56	31 80	252 54	
Unclassified expenses	† 1,789 47				
Total	\$16,251 45	\$5,205 46	\$5,326 96	\$3,039 71	\$29,823 58
ORDINARY REPAIRS AND MINOR IMPROVEMENTS. (Defrayed by regular appropriations.)					
Materials	\$1,031 74	\$1,797 01	\$389 18	\$597 07	
Labor	1,698 50		702 76	373 13	
Total	\$2,730 24	\$1,797 01	\$1,091 94	\$970 22	\$6,589 41

* Milk produced on farm.

† Harvested by institution.

** No flour, sugar or potatoes purchased during quarter.

† Of this amount \$1,223.76 was spent for permanent improvements.

INSTITUTIONS.					CORRECTIONAL INSTITUTIONS.				
Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home.	Institution for Deaf.	Institute for Blind.	School for Feeble-Minded.	Total of Charitable Institutions.	State Prison North.	State Prison South.	Reform School for Girls, and Woman's Prison.	Reform School for Boys.	Total of Correctional Institutions.
\$375 00			\$225 00		\$375 00	\$374 94	\$500 00	\$375 18	
795 00	1,076 97	885 00	1,395 84		1,575 00	1,784 94	2,385 14	2,188 80	
1,380 00	4,908 87	1,362 50	806 15				318 00	354 26	
1,210 00	585 00	322 50	561 92				192 00	150 00	
1,140 00	465 00	180 00	2,467 17				65 00		
1,650 20	2,052 60	1,454 23	2,826 75				859 59	1,667 63	
\$6,550 20	\$9,088 44	\$4,204 23	\$8,282 83	\$74,248 63	\$9,958 07	\$7,094 16	\$4,319 73	\$1,735 87	\$26,107 83
\$1,577 96	\$959 69	\$457 93	\$688 05		\$1,842 06	\$2,915 41	\$591 08	\$589 06	
670 00	367 03	57 35	88 77		819 75	843 59	188 03	272 57	
112 45	100 96	68 89	166 76		61 00		81 04	72 25	
2,262 25	733 99	460 49	784 37		248 60	166 59	215 21	205 04	
	156 87	96 63	308 56		333 10	215 97	159 13	283 90	
192 55	84 34	118 10	304 35		30 50	25 90	118 70	138 68	
343 50	56 69	16 83	260 34		225 60	176 40	316 25	1 75	
1,053 43	189 71	17 36	564 16		123 50		89 99	31 82	
827 40	463 06	60 76	969 37		1,932 70	2,241 94	548 80	721 52	
114 50	11 46	1 25	388 75		108 60	149 92	49 62	97 29	
1,322 80	421 95	119 50	1,555 43		580 79	456 79	412 07	371 63	
977 15	68 88	167 92	282 57		664 48	73 61	251 64	64 75	
\$9,453 99	\$3,614 63	\$1,610 72	\$6,361 48	\$60,284 06	\$6,970 68	\$7,386 16	\$3,227 23	\$2,850 26	\$20,434 33
\$645 04	\$636 18	\$4 60	\$478 03		\$1,169 34	\$1,493 68	\$794 34	\$1,215 24	
378 15	156 15	5 35	418 18		213 80	787 54	494 95	278 08	
1,552 87			612 47			19 82	144 27	229 26	
300 00			18 30		319 60	68 49	24 60		
\$2,875 56	\$792 33	\$9 95	\$1,526 98	\$8,061 35	\$1,702 74	\$2,369 53	\$1,458 16	\$1,722 58	\$7,253 01
\$649 41	\$117 27		\$29 77				\$87 46	\$450 60	
52 72	33 50	126 25	60 40				186 39	121 62	
	11 47	23 80	76 55		\$228 66	\$215 30	19 50	251 44	
909 23	519 21	208 35	281 48				4 50	104 62	
	144 11	325 49	915 40		175 84	978 52	590 51	198 62	
303 11	270 69		700 91		169 54	780 19	461 68	178 02	
213 02	66 85	28 45	453 43		275 8	440 11	240 21	84 58	
173 22	38 83	23 15	150 69				91 60	185 81	
113 50			98 38		594 80	332 63		658 52	
881 74	363 37	22 50	1,805 45		507 82	178 57	169 78	778 93	
310 00		18 00	18 67			42 24	26 99		
	68 79		10 77		185 70	198 00			
105 00							78 20	143 90	
3,639 78	1,375 50	686 43	2,702 31		2,131 87	1,611 57	820 95	836 61	
	165 62	168 63	100 00		362 50	968 28	168 13	171 02	
	78 25		42 56				59 30	94 53	
	392 02		168 32				189 69		
		101 58	69 69		1,491 06	69 43	1,489 72	711 90	
\$7,350 72	\$3,645 48	\$1,732 63	\$7,684 78	\$50,237 19	\$6,123 62	\$5,969 29	\$4,718 51	\$4,970 72	\$21,782 14
\$599 76	\$1,097 45	\$10 61	\$1,787 35		\$7 8 88	\$1,531 93	\$263 42	\$254 62	
220 00			176 34			251 55	32 25	71 50	
\$819 76	\$1,097 45	\$10 61	\$1,963 69	\$10,480 92	\$798 88	\$1,783 48	\$295 67	\$326 12	\$3,204 15

ANALYSIS OF EXPENDITURES PER CAPITA OF INMATES.	CHARITABLE				
	HOSPITALS FOR INSANE.				Av. of All Hospitals for Insane.
	Central.	Northern.	Eastern.	Southern.	
Net maintenance (excluding repairs and clothing) for the three months ending January 31, 1896.	\$40 32	\$40 30	\$44 52	\$38 12	\$40 63
Same for corresponding three months of preceding year.	45 25	41 25	43 02	43 05	43 87
Maintenance (excluding repairs) for three months.	41 47	41 40	45 48	38 56	41 70
Same for corresponding three months of preceding year.	46 21	42 80	44 48	43 18	44 82
Gross maintenance for three months	43 33	44 84	47 97	40 96	43 99
Same for corresponding three months of preceding year.	48 77	46 26	47 16	45 52	47 62
Total administration for three months	14 56	18 01	19 01	17 38	16 29
Same for corresponding three months of preceding year.	16 00	18 67	19 95	18 22	17 42
Tuition for three months					
Same for corresponding three months of preceding year.					
Personal attendance for three months	6 56	6 94	8 28	5 79	6 79
Same for corresponding three months of preceding year.	7 05	7 11	8 33	5 95	7 11
Domestic and other help for three months	5 47	7 40	6 72	7 19	6 27
Same for corresponding three months of preceding year.	6 00	7 15	7 05	7 26	6 55
Total subsistence (per capita of persons boarded) for three months.	12 24	10 15	10 72	10 92	11 14
Same for corresponding three months of preceding year.	12 57	9 28	9 18	12 34	11 41
Cost of meats, fish, etc., (per capita of persons boarded) for three months	4 46	4 00	4 12	4 73	
Same for corresponding three months of preceding year.	4 26	3 55	4 03	5 47	
Ditto butter, eggs and poultry, ditto for three months	1 63	2 21	2 00	1 89	
Same for corresponding three months of preceding year.	2 19	2 43	1 95	1 92	
Ditto breadstuffs, cereals and vegetables, ditto for three months.	2 16	1 70	1 85	1 60	
Same for corresponding three months of preceding year.	1 86	67	1 37	1 29	
Ditto fruits and canned goods, ditto for three months	91	60	68	12	
Same for corresponding three months of preceding year.	93	66	76	83	
Ditto tea, coffee and sugar, ditto for three months	1 87	1 37	1 50	1 36	
Same for corresponding three months of preceding year.	2 22	1 30	58	1 36	
Ditto milk, ditto for three months	94	***	***	89	
Same for corresponding three months of preceding year.	95	***	***	91	
Ditto all other food supplies, ditto for three months	26	26	43	32	
Same for corresponding three months of preceding year.	20	66	39	31	
Cost of each day's board furnished during three months.	.132	.127	.127	.119	.124
Same for three months ending January 31, 1895	.123	.101	.10	.134	.124
Same for three months ending January 31, 1894	.16	.136	.133	.139	.149
Same for three months ending January 31, 1893	.171	.126	.128	.125	.15
Same for three months ending January 31, 1892	.169	.132	.095	.107	.144
Same for three months ending January 31, 1891	.162	.149	.193	.155	.164

AVERAGE PRICES PAID FOR SUNDRY ARTICLES OF

Flour, per barrel	\$3 40	\$2 98	\$3 19	\$3 00	
Fresh beef, per 100 pounds	4 91	5 66	6 08	6 50	
Ham, per pound	08	09	07	11	
Pickled pork, per pound					
Potatoes, per bushel	25	28	32		
Beans, per bushel	1 23	1 66	1 37		
Butter, per pound	09	13	13	12	
Milk, per gallon	12		05	11	
Tea, per pound	15	20	23	30	
Coffee, per pound	19	18	23	20	
Sugar, per 100 pounds	4 84	4 61	4 57	4 40	
Ice, per ton.				2 20	

Produced on institution farm.

WHITE'S INDUSTRIAL INSTITUTE.

White's Industrial Institute was established in Wabash County, near the city of Wabash, many years ago. The means for its establishment were provided by will, by Josiah White, a benevolent Quaker of Philadelphia. Substantial buildings were erected, and a farm of nearly 800 acres of land was purchased. The benefits of the school were to be shared by white, colored and Indian children. Until 1883 the pupils in the school were chiefly white, but at that time it was converted into an Indian school, and pupils were brought from Western Indian agencies and educated in books, trades and farming at the same time. The United States government paid \$150 a year to the school for the support of each Indian child.

About one year ago the purpose of the school was changed and the Indian pupils were returned to their homes. At the Yearly Meeting of Friends last year it was decided to convert the institution into an industrial school for white and colored children, and this is now being done. The school has no assured income except what can be made from the cultivation of the large farm. It is intended to receive children who may be sent by county commissioners from various parts of the State, the commissioners in each case to pay for the support of the children. Certain useful trades and scientific farming will be taught in addition to such education as is given in the common schools. Since the Institute was reorganized, children have been received from Marion, Grant and perhaps other counties. The buildings have sufficient capacity to receive about seventy pupils, but as yet not more than one-third that number is present. The Institute promises to be a valuable addition to the semi-public charities of the State.

COST OF MAINTAINING CERTAIN INSTITUTIONS.

One who is not familiar with the operation of the State institutions is sometimes led to wonder at the great variation in the cost of maintaining them. For instance, the total maintenance of the Institute for the Blind in the year 1895 amounted to \$287.01 for each pupil; the maintenance of the Institution for the Deaf cost \$226.80 for each pupil; the School for Feeble-Minded cost \$183.13 for each pupil; the Reform School for Boys, \$116.90 for each inmate; the State Prison North, \$112.60 for each prisoner. Now, why is there such a wide range in the cost of keeping the inmates in the different institutions? In the Institute for the Blind the cost for each child was more than twice the cost of each boy in the Reform School for Boys. This question is a common one and is easily answered.

The Institute for the Blind has but a little over one hundred pupils and is situated in the heart of the city of Indianapolis. Supplies can not be purchased in sufficiently large quantities to secure the lowest rates. There is no farm or garden in which part of the food supplies can be raised. The children being blind, can not perform much work and the cooking and housework must be done by hired help. Because of the children's blindness, one teacher can not manage a very large number, as each child must have special attention. In order to equip the blind children for self-support, it is necessary to teach them trades and special teachers must be employed for this. All these considerations make the maintenance of the Institute for the Blind very expensive. At the School for the Deaf the conditions are much the same. This institution, however, is in the edge of the city and has land for a small herd of cows and a good garden. Thus a portion of the supplies are raised by the institution itself. The boys and girls are able to do more work in caring for the place than if they were blind. The

teachers in the Institution for the Deaf, however, must be specialists. They must have had a long and expensive course of training. The result is that good teachers of the deaf are scarce and can only be secured by the payment of large salaries. The salaries of teachers in the School for the Deaf will average much higher than in the public schools. The deaf children, like the blind, must be taught trades and special teachers are employed for this. The cost of teachers for each child during the last year in the School for the Deaf was \$74.47. In the School for the Blind the cost of teachers was \$47.28. In the public schools the cost of teachers for each child is less than \$10.00. In the School for Feeble-Minded the cost for teachers was but \$12.47 for each child.

The School for Feeble-Minded has a large farm on which is produced all the milk used in the institution, all the pork and a large part of the vegetables. Some beef is also produced on the farm. In this institution, while the cost for teachers and food is low, the cost for attendants is high. The reason of this is that many of the feeble minded children are unable to properly care for themselves and attendants must be employed to help them and look after them. Our report for the year 1895 shows that the food for each child in the School for Feeble-Minded cost \$32.92. This is an average of \$0.088 a day for each child—certainly a very low figure. It should be remembered, however, that much of the food was produced upon the farm. If all had been purchased, the cost for each child would have been greatly increased. This indicates the value to the State of a good farm connected with an institution. The same thing is no less strongly proved by the cost of food for each boy at the Reform School. This was but \$26.49 in the year 1895, or \$0.072 a day. At the Reform School the boys, being in full possession of their faculties, are taught as in the public schools and are capable of doing a very large part of the work which must be done about the institution. This brings the cost of hired labor down greatly. The small number of employes and the products of the farm combine to bring the cost of maintaining the Reform School for Boys to the very low figure which it has reached. In the prisons the expenses are chiefly for food and clothing for the convicts and salaries for the guards and officers. Both food and clothing are of the plainest and cheapest description. Both prisons have small tracts of cultivated land, but the products from them are insignificant.

THE GRANT COUNTY POOR ASYLUM.

An unfortunate state of affairs has existed in the Grant County Poor Asylum for the last two or three years. Several changes in Superintendent have been made during that time, but none of the men selected gave entire satisfaction. In the fall of 1895 the man who was at that time Superintendent was arrested upon the charge of striking and otherwise cruelly treating an aged female inmate in the dining room. The case, however, was dismissed before coming to trial as the evidence did not seem to sustain the charge. Early in January, 1896, a long series of charges were made by an inmate of the asylum. These were published in one of the Grant County papers and attracted much attention. The County Commissioners made a brief investigation of the charges, and reached the conclusion that the evidence was insufficient to cause the removal of the Superintendent. This conclusion did not satisfy the public, and the Commissioners appointed a non-partisan commission of six citizens to make a thorough investigation of the entire management of the asylum and all the charges made against it. This commission, consisting of three men and three women, devoted the greater part of the week beginning January 27 to the investigation and the preparation of a report. The Secretary of the Board of State Charities participated in the inquiry.

The report, which was filed with the County Commissioners, showed that the Superintendent and members of his family had at various times treated inmates with unjustified roughness, though not with such cruelty as to cause great suffering or serious effects. A lack of system and orderliness was also reported. While some of the charges were not sustained and others were found but partially true, the report was sufficiently unfavorable to lead to the retirement of the Superintendent from his position. After a commendable effort to find the best man for the place, the Board has appointed Rev. T. H. Banks, a Methodist preacher of Marion.

While such an experience as this is always to be regretted, it may lead to good results in calling public attention to the necessity of properly conducting the most important charity of the county. Too often the people are indifferent to all that pertains to the poor asylum.

TO TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

In order that every deaf mute within our State may have at least a chance for an education, the undersigned will take it as a great favor if each township trustee will send him the name, postoffice address and approximate age of each deaf mute in his township. Proper steps will then be taken for getting the uneducated into the school.

RICHARD O. JOHNSON,

Superintendent of State School for Deaf.

POOR RELIEF BY TOWNSHIP TRUSTEES.

We desire to call the attention of county auditors, commissioners and township trustees once more to the new law which requires trustees to make an itemized report of the relief which they give to the poor. One copy of each of these reports is required by law to be forwarded to the Board of State Charities. Although the law has been in active operation since the first of September, 1895, several counties have not yet sent to the Board of State Charities any report whatever. This may be due simply to a failure of county auditors to forward the reports duly filed in their offices, or it may be due to the failure of county commissioners to put the law into operation in the townships. Whatever the cause may be, we desire to call attention to it and to urge that the auditors having trustees' reports on hand meant for the Board of State Charities, but not yet forwarded, will forward them at once.

In this connection we wish also to call attention to several errors in making out the reports into which some trustees have fallen. In answering the question, "What makes relief necessary?" the word "poverty" is not sufficient. There is always some reason for the poverty, and that is what is wanted. It may be sickness, or lameness, or blindness, or a death in the family, or feeble-mindedness, or an invalid husband, or a large family of orphans without a father to support them. There may be other reasons than these named, but please remember that the mere word "poverty" does not explain why relief is necessary. What we want is the special reason for giving relief in each particular instance. In the blank lines where "The kind of relief" is written, it is not sufficient to write simply the word "Order." Of course the township trustee gives his help by means of an order, but that does not explain what kind of help it was. The report should show in every case exactly the kind of help the person receives, whether it is food, fuel, clothing, transportation, medicine, burial expenses, or whatever it is.

County commissioners should not forget that they are forbidden by law to allow trustees' bills until the reports have been made out fully and completely, as set out in the law itself. Whenever an allowance is made to a trustee without such report having been filed, it is an illegal expenditure of the public funds.

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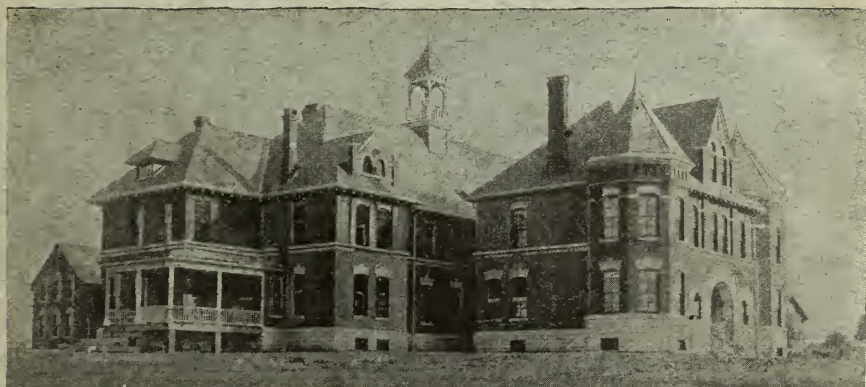
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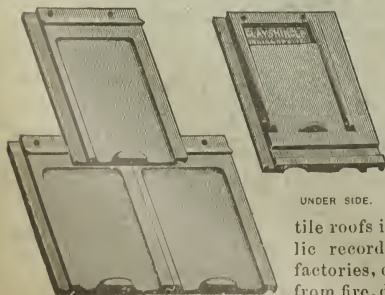
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PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

FOURTH ANNUAL

State Conference of Charities
and Correction.

INDIANA.

Held at Fort Wayne October 22, 23 and 24, 1895.

PUBLISHED BY THE BOARD OF STATE CHARITIES.

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PREFACE.

The Fourth Annual State Conference of Charities and Correction was held at Fort Wayne, October 22 to 24, 1895. The first and second conferences had been held at Indianapolis and the third at Terre Haute. The next Conference will be held at Richmond at a date in the autumn of 1896, which has not yet been fixed by the Executive Committee.

This volume will be found to contain neither the papers nor discussions in full, as they occurred at the meeting in Fort Wayne. The cost of publishing the proceedings in full would have been too great a tax upon the small appropriation of the Board of State Charities. A sincere effort has been made to preserve the "heart" of every paper and discussion, eliminating only those portions which could best be spared. It must be admitted, however, that in some instances arguments and opinions have been sacrificed which were of much value and interest, because entire papers or speeches were so good that it became largely a question of what parts could be omitted with least disastrous results to the essential thought of the writer or speaker.

It is doubtful whether those who participate in our State conferences are aware of the real value of their contributions to the sum of human knowledge on the subjects discussed. The statistics and opinions which have been published in the volumes of proceedings of our conferences have been quoted and commented on by the most eminent students of these subjects in this country. The observations and conclusions of trained men and women who are in actual contact with the conditions of which they speak, are always of great interest and value. When the opportunity arrives for a comparison of these observations and conclusions, the result is certain to be worth the serious attention of every person who has the country's welfare at heart.

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THE FOURTH

State Conference of Charities and Correction

OF

INDIANA.

The opening session of the Fourth Indiana State Conference of Charities and Correction convened in the assembly hall of the Wayne Club on the evening of Tuesday, October 22, 1895. A large gathering of citizens welcomed the Conference, and at the close of the more formal exercises, a reception to the delegates quickly established a feeling of cordiality and friendship much appreciated by the visitors to the city.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock by President E. A. K. Hackett, who introduced Hon. C. B. Oakley, Mayor of Fort Wayne. Mr. Oakley warmly welcomed the Conference and expressed sympathy with its purposes. Cordial responses on behalf of the visiting delegates were made by J. C. Harvey, Centerville; W. J. Hilligoss, Muncie; Mrs. Kate L. Haynes, Indianapolis; W. H. McCullough, Clay County; Superintendent T. J. Charlton, of the Reform School for Boys, Plainfield.

President Hackett, instead of delivering a formal address, occupied but a few minutes, during which he spoke of the Conference in the past and future and referred to the pleasure and profit to be derived from attendance upon its meetings. President Hackett thereupon introduced the regular program of the evening by calling for the report of the Committee on City Charity Work. The Chairman, Mr. C. S. Grout, being unable to attend, had sent his paper, which was read by Mrs. Kate L. Haynes, of Indianapolis. Mr. Grout's paper was a history of the experiences of several cities with a family of professional mendicants. The importance of coöperative charity was emphasized by the narrative.

THE WADLEIGH FAMILY.

C. S. GROUT.

On the 11th day of last month (September) a woman giving her name as Mrs. Wadleigh came into the office of the Charity Organization Society in Indianapolis. She was small of stature, with large blue eyes and auburn hair; withal a woman of pleasing appearance. She said she and her family, consisting of a husband

and four small children, had come from Boston on the G. A. R. excursion to Louisville. They had \$50 when they started, but that was now gone. She said she had rented a house and paid \$3.50 of the \$7 required for the first month's rent; that the owner would not let them into the house until they paid the balance of the rent. They had bought furniture on the installment plan to the amount of \$30; had paid \$3 on it and must raise \$5 by the following Saturday or lose it. Mrs. Wadleigh was advised to send her husband to the Charity Organization Society Office, where he would be given work.

But a short time elapsed before a call by telephone revealed the fact that Mrs. W. had started out on a begging expedition. "The sweet little woman" had stated her case and gained a good lady's full confidence. Monday following, a letter came from Boston saying that that society had heard of the family; it was reported that they had started from Port Huron, Mich., in 1888. They went first perhaps to Albany, N. Y. Here it was discovered that they were tramps, and in about five days they were driven out of the city. From Albany they went to Syracuse. The Charity Organization Society there had been warned of their coming and was prepared for their reception. They were arrested, but owing to the woman's delicate condition were released on promise that they leave town. In Syracuse they were satisfied with nothing less than hotel accommodations. After registering at the hotel, Mrs. W. started in to beg. She applied to several prominent merchants, gaining their sympathy. She also applied to some of the clerical profession. The first night they passed at one of the leading hotels. After that at a cheaper place at the expense of a kind-hearted physician. Mrs. W.'s next move was to apply to a well known firm for money to release their trunks, which were held by the railroad company. This firm, believing in business principles in charity as well as in business, referred the case to the Charity Organization Society. Mr. Mills, Secretary of the Society, suggested that they had better return to Port Huron, to which she stoutly objected. Further investigation revealed the fact that they had operated in New York in 1890 under a fictitious name. Here Mrs. W. applied for money to buy food and shelter, stating that her husband was a sailor on the upper lakes and that their home was in Jamestown. She said that they had left home two weeks before, and that they went to Philadelphia, where her husband thought he would find employment. Failing in this, they had come to New York and wanted to be sent home. It was learned later that they had stopped at a hotel and registered, the second time, under an assumed name, from Ohio.

In July, 1891, the family went to New Haven, where Mrs. W. began with the story that Mr. W.'s father was a prosperous lumber merchant. He had set his son adrift because of his drinking habits, but that the man was now trying to get a new start. Here they excited much sympathy and seemed to have the best the town afforded. They lived in New Haven about a year, during which time the kind hearted people paid their rent, clothed them, furnished food, and even offered other inducements for them to remain in the city. Not being able to attend to her social duties and do her house work, she hired a girl. With the aid of servants, she was able to give her entire time (as she said) to her more important duties—begging. The man was kept in wine and fine cigars; neither did he lower his dignity by work. The judge and the city attorney, a man of wide experience among criminals, was taken in, which he frankly and publicly acknowledged. Before leaving New Haven they secured about \$150 in money, and left with blessings upon their heads and good will for their future prosperity. In Washington, the man said he was a sailor and had lived in Chicago most of his life. The hotel people of Washington said he treated his wife harshly, and had

even threatened to kill her. They lived in Chicago about a year, but thus far, we have not been able to learn their method of work while there. They have visited nearly all the largest cities in the Union. From California we received the following reply to a letter: "They are 'travelers' who make their living by going from place to place begging. Were given hundreds of dollars while here before we could stop it. Begged in Los Angeles, Stockton, Oakland, San Jose and all towns of any size. We also learned that they were known to the Salvation Army years ago in Chicago. We repeatedly got work for the man, on cable cars, which he declined."

In August of the present year, the New York Charity Organization Society was called to see a family in great distress. The visitor found our old friends in a house of four rooms, paying \$14 per month rent. Mrs. W. was very untidy; stated that they had come from Detroit one week previous with \$60, the husband having lost his position through intemperance. She was anxious to secure money to send him to his father, living in Bangor, Me. When questioned about the \$60, she stated that they used a portion of it to buy furniture and the rest went for food. Mrs. W. gave this statement reluctantly and contradicted herself several times. During the interview the man appeared on the scene much intoxicated. The following day the family disappeared; presumably were on their way to Indianapolis. In Indianapolis she succeeded in finding a remnant of unorganized charity and secured about \$15. Calling upon a lady one day and perceiving a sick baby, she volunteered the sad experience she was having with her own sick baby, and only an eight year old child to care for it, while *she* was compelled to make the living for the family by begging. It was sufficient. Medicines, a large basket of food, loose change, etc., were donated that the poor woman could give more attention to her child. Added to this, she was recommended to neighbors, who vied with each other in their efforts to relieve the woman. A letter was immediately sent to the Charity Organization Society, telling of this case of great distress and sickness, and asking an investigation. The lady said, after learning the true conditions, that "the experience was worth the price," and she would take with allowance the pitiful tales of strangers in the future. It was suggested to Mr. W., while drinking in a saloon, that he had better save his money to buy food for his children; that it was understood that they were only fed on bread. He retorted, "Isn't that good enough?" Work was found for Mr. W.; he worked an hour and a half and resigned. He was arrested for being drunk, and committed to the work-house, but was shortly released upon plea of the wife. The officers were soon after him again, but he suddenly left the city to escape arrest. Warrants were issued to take the children, to rescue them from their parents and the unsophisticated public, but they, assisted by a friend, left the city before the papers could be served. It was said they went to Muncie.

The family have done nothing but beg for seven years. Upon a conservative estimate they must have spent not less than \$5,000 of unorganized charity's money. And that is not the darker side of the picture; here we have four bright, pretty children well on the road to beggary, pauperism, the poor-house and the prison.

The statement was made by Mrs. Haynes that since this paper was written the Wadleigh family have been heard from in Denver, Colorado, begging as usual.

The President. We are now to have a paper on "The Church and the Poor," by W. C. Smallwood, Secretary of the Society for Organizing Charity of Terre Haute.

THE CHURCH AND THE POOR.

W. C. SMALLWOOD.

Sociology embraces man's duty to man; theology man's duty to God. It seems to me we hear a great deal about the latter and too little about the former. How rarely does the church throw any light on the intelligent investigation of poverty, its causes and the value of present remedial and regenerative agencies. Christianity must strike at the root of social evils. There is no other power that can renew manhood and womanhood. The great thing that meets every worker among the poor is their apparent contentment, their satisfaction with their poverty and filth. How to awaken them, how to make them desire better things, is what causes us to despair after many seemingly futile efforts. The church, if she is to teach, must know the conditions of the poor, what they have and what they need. How can the church help the poor from a charity organization standpoint? If the ministry would at least once a month deliver a lecture on scientific giving, would not the effect be felt? The thousands of sentimentalists who give to beggars, thereby encouraging idleness, vagrancy and crime, could be instructed and warned against such giving. They could be asked to take the names and addresses of such applicants and go to their homes to see if there is not a worn mother that needs encouragement, a father out of employment, a child not in school. It is not necessary to have money to help the poor; money is the last thing they should have as a direct gift. What they want is one's own self, the knowledge that circumstances have permitted us to acquire; how to live decently, with economy, thrift, virtue, what to read, where to buy, what to eat and how to cook.

The church takes care of its poor by direct giving; the Charity Organization by making work the basis of relief. The church can help the Charity Organization and itself by consulting the records at its office. Many times it is found that help is being secured from two to three sources at the same time, the church included. Ministers who are giving thought to the problem of the poor have learned that there is a class of dependents who make their church membership a means of livelihood. Dependent strangers usually look up some minister; they have a greasy, worn-out letter from some church, and in each city they enter they work upon the sympathy or credulity of the ministry. Let such be sent to the Charity Organization Society. From there they will be sent to the wood-yard and given an opportunity to earn a meal or lodging. It is wonderful what investigation reveals. To give without investigation is simply to pay people for begging. Most churches have a relief fund and visiting committees. How many members of these committees have given any thought to the needs of the poor beyond the thing asked for? I feel that no one has a right to dispense charity to the poor unless he or she has given his very best thought to this mighty problem.

The church does not reach or deal with the lower classes, as a rule. The church poor are generally respectable. It is a sad thing to follow a family in its social descent, the result of indiscriminate giving. Relief-giving societies and sentimental individuals, who give for the asking, are largely responsible for the increase in crime and dependency. From independence, except some trifling want that a thoughtful, helpful person could have tided over, I have seen families

go down and down by thoughtless giving, until the slums engulf them. I believe in personal work. If I lift into independence but one family in a year, have I not done much? I believe that every family made independent means independence in the next generation, and it is there that the church again can help by seeking the children of the poor.

The church is doing much to-day in her local Sunday-school mission work. In any community where there is progressive mission work a close observer can see the effect upon the children. The poor will not come to us. We must go to them. Social evils can not be wiped out by beginning at the top. The children represent the next generation. Let earnest men and women go among them and make friends of the parents in order to reach the children. Get the little ones into the free kindergartens, and then the public schools. Get girls under fifteen years of age out of stores, where their health is injured and their development stunted, if you do not want them to produce weak and defective children: get boys into trades or into something better than their parents have known.

The people who sigh and wish that they had money with which they might do good are, in my opinion, better off without it. The poor need friends. Good men and women who diffuse their warmth, their spirit, their strength, their energy, their virtue, their knowledge, their culture, are a greater force in the uplifting of the masses, in rooting out the evils of the slums, than any amount of money. It is a good thing to build hospitals; it is a better thing to teach the poor the laws of health. It is a good thing to build alms houses; it is a better thing to teach the poor laws of sanitation, to establish industrial schools and labor tests for vagabonds and dependents, to provide public labor in seasons of emergency, when honest men are driven to the wall for the first time. If we, who know well what is good for us and the poor, do not exert every effort to better their condition, shall we soothe our conscience by building hospitals and poor-houses and sit mute under laws that send men and women to penitentiaries for crimes we might have prevented?

The President. The next paper is by Rev. John R. Quinlan, of Fort Wayne, upon the Society of St. Vincent de Paul.

THE SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL.

REV. JOHN R. QUINLAN.

It may be interesting to state that the "Society of St. Vincent de Paul" was not founded by him whose name it bears. In order, however, to give a correct idea of the object, the workings, and especially the spirit that ought to pervade not only the hearts, but also the words and deeds of each true member of this Society, you should know something of him after whom it has been called. St. Vincent de Paul lived 257 years before the establishment of the society known now by that name. He was a simple Catholic priest whose whole life was consecrated to the amelioration of every phase of suffering humanity; providing homes, hospitals and asylums for the poor, the sick, the aged and the orphan. The church of Christ from her very beginning taught her members to practice charity. Hence, in 1576, when Vincent de Paul was born in an obscure village

at the foot of the Pyrenees in France, charity was practiced by all Christian people. But his life gave a new impulse to the works of charity. His early life was spent in tending his father's flocks. His love for the poor manifested itself even then, for it is related of him that he often deprived himself of his dinner and gave it to some poor peasant.

After being ordained to the priesthood, he consecrated himself specially to the poor. He established a community of men whose duty it was to go into country districts to preach the word of God, which community is in existence today. He founded many hospitals and asylums. The credit belongs to him of establishing in Paris the first foundling asylum in the world. He also founded several communities of women who gave up the world and consecrated their lives to the services of the poor and sick in hospitals. Who has not heard of the Sisters of Charity? Who has not admired their services in hospitals and their heroism in the field of battle?

In the year 1833, therefore, when the first conference of this society was founded by Frederick Ozanan, in looking for some name that would give inspiration to each member of the society he was about to establish, his eyes were directed toward that great servant of God, St. Vincent de Paul. This is the origin of the society now so widely known. The object in establishing the St. Vincent de Paul Society is contained in these few words: "To make men better and happier." This motto has ever since been held aloft by the St. Vincent de Paul Society wherever it has been founded. It aims to make people better by first teaching them what they owe to God, to their neighbor and to themselves. First and foremost, it seeks man's moral, spiritual and religious welfare. It is a false notion to think that you can make a man happier without first making him better. To relieve poverty is doing only half the work of charity. You must aim to reform poverty as well as relieve it.

One of the greatest curses of our day is drunkenness. The saloon power is becoming bolder year after year. This power must be chained or respect for law must go. It must be bridled or institutions which we value more than life, the Christian Sunday, the Christian home, our personal liberty, and the church of God herself, will suffer greatly. Our work is not only to relieve the misery caused by drunkenness, but to meet the drunkard and tell him that he is offending God, that he is sinning grievously against his family and society. Too many engaged in charitable work are satisfied with relieving without trying to reform. It is more charitable to reform the degradation of heart and soul than to relieve bodily wants. Charity without religion fails in its most essential part. The bodily wants, however, are not forgotten. It endeavors to make man happier by alleviating the sufferings of the poor and needy in every way possible, observing prudence in the distribution of alms, always looking at the welfare of the individual and society. It disapproves of indiscriminate alms-giving. It makes a specialty of no particular phase of poverty or distress. Its objects of consideration are all mankind. It knows no race, color or creed. No work of charity is considered foreign to the St. Vincent de Paul.

In Boston, New York, and other large cities, the children of the poor are looked after and provided for by the St. Vincent de Paul Society in the most thorough manner. Agents of the Society are to be found at the courts and on the streets seeking the children of poverty, providing homes for them and securing employment for those able to work. Others are sent to the Catholic industrial schools where they can learn any trade or occupation suitable to their capacity. There are three of these Catholic industrial schools in the United States. At these

schools, which are located at New York, Philadelphia and Chicago, every trade and every profession are taught. In Boston the Society is doing the work of a foundling asylum: for there the abandoned and neglected infants are placed in an institution sustained and kept by the St. Vincent de Paul Society. How does this Society carry out its aims and objects? Its rules are very simple. Its obligations are not onerous. Meetings are held once a month at which all the members are expected to attend, although no one is fined for non-attendance. These meetings are called "conferences." Each member is required to pay the sum of ten cents per month. Any one able to contribute this small sum can become a member of the St. Vincent de Paul. A two-fold beneficial effect arises from the monthly dues being so small: in the first place, it unites the rich and those only in comfortable circumstances, thus avoiding exclusiveness, and in the second place, a large number of persons are interested in the workings of the Society, giving it thereby a vim that it otherwise would not have. The monthly dues taken up at these meetings frequently amount to more than one hundred dollars, and scarcely ever less than forty. This is not the only source from which we obtain money to carry on the work of the Society. We also have entertainments and frequently receive donations. Meetings are held only from October to May, but, from the three-fold source mentioned, we secure sufficient funds to aid the poor and needy every month in the year.

From what has been said you see that St. Vincent de Paul Society aims to unite the poor as well as the rich in the work of charity. For there are very few who can not contribute ten cents per month for such a noble cause. No one knows at these meeting what another gives. Thus every one feels independent and enjoys the same rights as those who give five dollars a month. The reason of this is because the Society looks at the charity of heart as well as the charity of hand. For always the charity of heart is more acceptable in the sight of God than the charity of hand. It is not the amount you give, but the manner in which you give that merits eternal reward. This thought—this idea is beautifully expressed in "Tales of a Traveler:" "His charity was not confined to mere donations which humiliate as much as relieve. The tone of his voice, the beam of his eye, enhanced every gift, and surprised the poor suppliant with that rarest sweetest of charities—the charity not merely of the hand, but of the heart."

Friendly visiting, therefore, is encouraged by the St. Vincent de Paul Society, and is an important factor in carrying out its object. The friendly visitor's work is most difficult to perform well. Every one is not suited for this office. They must show by their words and actions that they enter into sympathy with the poor and needy. Therefore, great exactness and solicitude should be taken by every organization in selecting the friendly visitor. No flying visit to the abode of the needy will suffice. But the friendly visitor sitting on the only chair the room contains, listening to the tale of misfortune—encouraging the disclosure of some soul-oppressing secret, by gentle patience and kind demeanor gradually implant in that withered heart feelings of confidence, gratitude and love. This is the way to elevate poverty—this is the way to make poverty respect itself—this is the way to help the poor to help themselves.

DISCUSSION.

Alexander Johnson. I would like to ask Mr. Smallwood what success Terre Haute has had in the way of coöperation of the churches? We are at the beginning of this work in Fort Wayne and we want to know how best to get hold of it. I would like to put the straight question to him: Do the churches take up the cases of distress of their own membership? Can the Charity Organization Society leave cases of distressed families to church relief societies, for instance, and if so, has that plan worked well?

Mr. Smallwood. I can remember of no instance of finding a case of distress among members of a church that the church refused to take the case off my hands. In such cases the churches, I must say, do it very well. The thing I have to fight is that they do too much. The trouble is in getting them to give relief in the right way. Some people, when they find a family suffering, think they must do a great deal to make them comfortable. The object is not to make them comfortable. It is simply to prevent them from suffering. I believe in starvation. If people will not work, I say let them starve for a time. The thing to do is to make them help themselves, and as long as some well-fed person feeds these people well and provides them with fuel and clothing they are not going to work. So I say let them go to bed hungry. The churches in Terre Haute send a great many cases to our office for investigation, very often accompanied by a note saying that if we find them worthy after investigation, they will relieve.

Rev. Francis H. Gavisk. I think it would be well if some one interested in this charity organization work would explain it. I was asked awhile ago what the letters C. O. S. mean. Is it an actual society for the giving of charity, or does it mean all societies organized under one, in order to direct the various charities?

Alexander Johnson. I would like Mr. Hart, of Minnesota, to answer Father Gavisk's question.

H. H. Hart. I would say that in Minnesota we are accustomed to look in this direction for instruction. When we organized our associated charities in St. Paul three years ago the first thing we did was to send our secretary to Indiana to study the work here on the ground. When we wanted to build a new insane hospital a few years ago, one of the first things we did was to send the architect to Indiana.

In our associated charities in the city of St. Paul, we have adhered absolutely to what are known as the charity organization principles. The different charitable societies of the city appointed delegates to a meeting at which this society was established, and it is an organization of the charitable societies of the city of St. Paul. There are nearly forty organizations now which belong to the associated charities. These different charitable organizations contribute their share to the treasury. We make an assessment each year. The relief societies pay us \$200 a year, the St. Louis Hospital \$50, and some of the other societies \$25, and the city government pays \$600 a year. We have our office in one of the business blocks of the city, and have been at work now for three years. We act solely as the agents of these different organizations. Instead of the charitable societies investigating the cases of persons who apply for relief, they turn every case over to us. The result has been a very great advantage to the city of St. Paul. We hold a monthly conference of charities in our city. It is reported fully by the newspapers, which is of great advantage in stimulating the interest of the people and in educating them on these subjects. We are taking up for the first time the

friendly visiting work. Our rule has been to feel our way along. We do not consider a year a long time in the development of charity work. We are trying to get the young women interested in the friendly visiting work. We want to have these women understand that we are training them from the start as *friendly visitors* and that they individually are not to give one cent of relief. We make it a rule always to investigate before giving relief. There should be from the outset a perfect understanding, a perfect co-operation and perfect harmony in order to avoid waste of effort and in order to avoid mistakes. We live in an age of combination. I believe in people getting together and availing themselves of each other's wisdom. Our Associated Charities has learned some of its most valuable lessons from the St. Vincent de Paul Society. That Society pays yearly to our support and is right with us. I would like to ask Mr. Smallwood what is the relation of his organization to the public charities of Terre Haute. Do you have anything to do with public charities?

Mr. Smallwood. Yes, sir, we have everything to do with them. We have a new township trustee who is co-operating with us thoroughly, and we investigate for his office.

H. B. Makepeace. The township trustee has to deal with a great many people that the churches do not reach. We have a grand charity organization in Indianapolis. We all work together, but there are many cases that the charity organization does not get hold of that come to the trustee's office.

Rev. Francis H. Gavisk. I want to testify a little to the value of co-operation among the different societies. The St. Vincent de Paul Society, with which I have something to do in Indianapolis, co-operates with the Charity Organization Society. We do not refer all our cases to them, but we exchange information. I was struck with the need of organization just the other day. A church in one end of the town sent out an invitation to all the children, offering shoes or clothing to any little boy or girl who called for them. Of course many came, and when the Secretary registered them she asked them to what church they belonged. She found some ten families of children whose names she referred to me, as they live in my parish. The Secretary told me that the first little girl referred to me had said she wanted a cloak; that she could not go to school. "Why," I said, "those people not only own the house they live in, but four others. What is the next one?" The next child wanted shoes. I was very much surprised from my knowledge of the family that the child should be asking for shoes. I thought that the father was fully able to support and dress his children well, and I said that I would inquire about them. And so on, to the last. Out of the ten I found that six needed nothing at all. The parents of two of them came up and apologized, saying they did not know that their children had gone there. The word was passed around among those people who are always holding out their hands for more that all these cases will be referred to me, and I think that will stop the begging in that part of the town.

On behalf of the local committee, Mr. Johnson invited the Conference to visit the different charitable institutions of the city and county. The formal session was then adjourned, and the entertainment, consisting of music and refreshments, closed the evening.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Prayer by Mr. A. H. Graham.

After announcements and some routine business, President Hackett called for invitations from other cities for the Conference in 1896. Invitations were there-upon presented from Richmond, Muncie, Plainfield, South Bend and Logansport. After some discussion a vote was taken and Richmond was chosen by a large majority.

The President announced the appointment of a Committee on Organization of the next Conference.

Committee on Organization—Alexander Johnson, Allen County; W. H. McCullough, Clay County; Miss Sarah Hathaway, St. Joseph County; D. N. Gottschalk, Wells County; John Howard, Randolph County; Mrs. Claire A. Walker, Marion County; A. H. Graham, Rush County.

The President. The first paper to be heard to-day is by Dr. Smith, Superintendent of the Eastern Hospital for the Insane, on "State Care of the Insane."

STATE CARE OF THE INSANE.

DR. S. E. SMITH.

It is not the purpose of this paper to discuss the question of *State Care v. County Care of the Insane*. To us this is no longer an open question. It has been determined finally and fully, both by constitutional provision and legislative enactment. Whatever the demerits of the system of State care may be, they are incomparably less serious, in the judgment of nearly every State in the Union, than those of the other. That the system is wholly practicable can no longer be denied in the light of the experience of recent years. The State of New York may be taken as a representative of a complete system of State care and by its experience we may be able to profit.

In the State of Wisconsin, on the other hand, is in vogue a system of semi-State care in which the responsibility of the care of the insane is divided between the State and county. The insane are committed first to the two State Hospitals and from these such as pass into chronic conditions are transferred to county asylums, specially constructed for their custody. The State makes an allowance of \$1.50 per week per capita for maintenance, and the county provides such balance as may be necessary. This system is peculiar to Wisconsin. It has some features to its advantage, and is mentioned in this connection as the only advanced system which is ever suggested in lieu of the system of State care.

The trend of legislation in Indiana during the past thirty years has been unmistakably in the direction of the care of the insane by the State. As early as 1865 a law was enacted providing for the care of the incurable insane in the same manner as the curable. In the course of time the only hospital, now the Central, was unable to accommodate all classes and the chronic cases accumulated in the

county poor-houses. The Central Hospital was later on enlarged to provide for this accumulation. Not all then could be received, but the majority were, and the number in the county infirmaries continued to increase until 1863. In fact it may be safely said that the passage in 1863 of the organic act providing for the construction and equipment of the three additional hospitals finally determined the State's policy relative to this subject. This act, after providing for the three new hospitals, required that no patient be discharged from any of them until "permanently cured." In the law enacted in 1889 providing for the organization and management of these three hospitals, and under which they are now operated, the requirement as to the discharge of patients was slightly altered, authorizing removal whenever, in the judgment of the medical superintendent, the mental and physical condition of any patient shall justify it. This is interpreted to mean that all insane not recovered or markedly improved must be detained as subjects of State care, and such is the practice. Moreover, three several propositions have been presented to as many sessions of the General Assembly looking to an amendment of the act of 1889 authorizing the discharge of chronic cases in order to make room for the presumably curable. These measures all failed, indicating the sentiment in favor of State care and against any modification of existing laws bearing upon the subject.

As to the conditions which obtain under these laws: There are in Indiana to-day approximately 3,700, possibly 3,800, insane persons. Of this number 3,025 are enrolled in the four State hospitals and the remainder may be found in families, private institutions and county infirmaries. To every 600 of population there is one insane person. While this proportion is serious enough, we are more fortunate than most of our neighbors. The 3,025 in the four hospitals represent the full capacity of these institutions. All are crowded. There are in consequence about 700 insane worthy of hospital care and treatment, yet denied this aid because the State has not made its accommodations keep pace with the needs. This is not a new condition. The charge which often comes to the ears of those having an official relationship with these hospitals of discrimination on the part of the State is not altogether unfounded. Why should citizen A in his misfortune of mental disease receive kindly care and humane treatment at the expense of the State while citizen B, neighbor of citizen A, and similarly afflicted, be denied State care and cast into jail to associate with the criminal and vicious classes? This is a pertinent question which we hear daily. For answer there is only this: The State has not made and can not be expected to make such enormous provision for so many of its unfortunate citizens in a day, or a year, or a few years. It is making progress and the day is not far distant when its whole duty can be done. These great systems of relief do not spring into existence fungus-like. They grow slowly. They are products of evolution nourished by liberal education and Christian charity. During the past ten years the State has doubled the capacity of its hospitals at an additional cost of one and one-quarter millions dollars for buildings and grounds, and approximately one and one-half millions for maintenance. This is certainly no small work.

The prediction of a consummation at an early day of a complete scheme of State care in Indiana is apparently well founded. We have estimated 700 insane to be at this time in need of hospital care. The last General Assembly appropriated \$100,000 for additional construction at three of its hospitals. It is expected that this sum will furnish accommodations for 350, thereby reducing our additional requirements to only 350 beds. These additions are now under way and

some are nearing completion. This done there will remain only 350 insane persons within the State without hospital treatment. It is estimated that suitable provision can be made for these, together with any increase by reason of growth of population, within the three new hospitals by the expenditure of sums aggregating only \$150,000; hence the hopeful view of the future. If the General Assembly, at its next session, makes this provision, Indiana will for the first time in its whole history offer accommodations, care and special treatment to its entire insane population without any discrimination. Having once reached the point of equilibrium between the number of insane and accommodations for them, adjustment to future needs is an insignificant matter. We may, with all certainty, expect during the next decade the proportion of insane to the general population to be at least 1 to 600. It may be greater. This ratio has been maintained during the past ten years and with the existence of similar causes, disappearance of which is improbable, we may look for like effects. Assuming the increase of general population during the next decade to equal that between 1880 and 1890 and a maintenance of the same proportion of insanity, the number of insane will be approximately 4,000 at the beginning of the new century, an increase of only about 30 per annum during the period. Surely there is sufficient elasticity in that benevolent spirit of our State on which these institutions are founded and perpetuated, to keep pace with this slight increase. When the day arrives when the State's hospitals have an available capacity equal to the number of insane, the results of treatment and care will be better, the percentage of recoveries will be greater and classification will be improved.

Under the existing conditions the overcrowded wards prevent early and prompt admission of new cases. That delay in the treatment of the acutely insane, under the most favorable surroundings, is harmful and diminishes the chances of safe recovery will be denied by no one. Our first duty is to the curable classes, and nothing should be omitted looking to a restoration to health and useful citizenship. In the treatment and management of these cases early action is all important. Before molecular alteration in the brain tissue becomes gross disease and beyond nutritive repair our remedial measures are most potent and valuable. Before delusions and vagaries which would dominate for all time entire mentalization become fixed and immutable, the opportunity of eradication is most favorable. The good results of proper treatment and care are not confined to those restored to mental health. The chronic insane are unquestionably benefited. There is to my mind something helpful and curative in the modern hospital *per se*. Constant medical supervision, regular and temperate habits, restricted action, freedom from the cares and responsibility incident to the struggle for existence and supremacy, the dietary, wholesome amusement and what not are conducive of good health, mental and physical. This statement will be fully appreciated by those of you having opportunities for observation of the condition and changes wrought in our chronic insane during the past seven years, the period in which so many have been transferred from county to State care. The reasons for their improved state are obvious. Our counties rarely, if at all, make special provision for their care. The chronic insane must not be neglected. They need constant medical supervision. Recovery after a duration of three, five and even eight years sometimes occurs under favorable environment. While such instances are few, they are, aside from the general improvement which comes to the whole class of co-called incurables from continued efficient care, sufficient to justify the most skillful constant supervision.

Humanity cries out against the establishment of any institution for the chronic insane, whether State or county, over the portals of which may be written:

"All hope abandon, ye who enter here." Any step toward the removal of our chronic insane to the county infirmaries or their own families is a step backward—a step in the wrong direction. These unfortunates must be provided for if humanity and benevolence stand for anything.

To perfect our present system, three of our hospitals should be enlarged at the earliest opportunity. Every insane person resident of the State, dependent for proper care and treatment, can then be given the attention his disease may require. In addition, two other institutions should be established, providing in one for the criminal and homicidal insane and in the other for the epileptic. An institution for the epileptics, established in the form of a colony, promises the best results for the class. It should be located on a large tract of land, with an ample supply of water and accessible to an abundance of cheap fuel. The cottage plan of construction should predominate, and the essential features should be hospital, educational and industrial. Its doors should be open to the epileptics of all classes except the homicidal. Such an institution would be to some extent self-supporting, and would not only relieve the hospitals of 300 insane, but would also offer a home, with special treatment and care, to a large number of afflicted persons suffering from a malady which practically ostracises them.

The institution for the criminal insane would be small, with a capacity of 100 to 150 beds. It should have essentially prison features in point of construction, and should receive the insane convicts, chronic paranoiacs, chronic homicidal maniacs and homicidal epileptics. Men only should be transferred to this institution. All these classes are under existing laws admitted to our hospitals. The provision of the late enactment of our General Assembly requiring insane convicts to be transferred to the hospitals for insane is open to many objections which will be more appreciated a few years hence.

The prevailing impression of a rapid and alarming increase of insanity is not consistent with our statistics upon the subject. The exact conditions are grave enough, although they do not conform to the popular view. We are not all going insane; on the contrary, our best information indicates that there is no relative increase. The malady has increased, but the increase has only kept pace with the population in this State. If the census of 1890 is accurate, as to the whole country, the proportion was less in 1890 than in 1880, there being in 1880 one insane to 545 of the population, and in 1890 one to 589. The appearance of a growing proportion of insanity is due chiefly to the increase of population, the delayed admission of new cases, the construction of new hospitals and the rapidity with which they are filled, and much-discussed legislative measures relating to the subject. It should not be forgotten that new State institutions are always crowded soon after opening their doors, for the reason that they are established for defectives in sight. The State rarely anticipates in such matters.

The day has come when we can no longer close our eyes and accept as a lamentable and hopeless misfortune—an accident—and an unavoidable burden to society the existence of so many mental defectives. Insanity is a disease. We must see it as such and regard it as such, requiring the same solicitous and kindly care and skillful treatment as lung fever and typhoid fever. Its causes must be sought with the same diligence, and when found must become a basis for rational treatment. This is best done under State supervision, where liberal provision for scientific research may be had. It is not enough to look for curative measures alone. We must go further if we would meet the demand for the prevention of disease. I verily believe it is the part of wisdom, the most economical, from whatever point of view, for the State to assume the guardianship of all its insane and defectives.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Hart. I notice in the statement made with reference to an institution for the criminal insane, you say that among other classes that should be sent to such an institution are the chronic paranoiacs. Why do you say that?

Dr. Smith. Because it is the most dangerous class of lunatics with which we have to deal. There is no class of patients so difficult to restrain as the chronic paranoiac.

Mr. Hart. It is a new suggestion to me that all these paranoiacs should be regarded as dangerous. It seems a hardship to incarcerate such a class of people in the institution unless it is very necessary.

Dr. Smith. I do not wish to be understood to say that I would confine all chronic paranoiacs there unless this homicidal tendency were well marked. There is no insane person so dangerous as a class as the chronic paranoiac. He is the Guiteau of a few years ago; he is the Prendergast of a short time ago; he is the King Louis III of Bavaria.

Mr. Hart. I notice that a statement is made that recent statistics show that the proportion of insanity in 1890 was 1 to 589 as against 1 to 545 in 1880. That is news to me. I would like to ask where the information can be found.

Dr. Smith. That was taken from the census reports of 1890.

Prof. Charlton. How many such insane have you in your institution now?

Dr. Smith. I suppose there are in the institution now of the class indicated some fifteen or sixteen cases. Of that number we have three insane convicts recently transferred from the Northern Prison. We have two or three murderers, also several homicidal paranoiacs and chronic paranoiacs with homicidal tendencies very marked.

Prof. Charlton. I would like to hear a word from Mr. Hart about the plan of caring for the insane in Minnesota.

Mr. Hart. The State of Minnesota occupies a rather unique position in regard to the care of the insane. We are the only State in the Union so far as I know that has taken care of all the insane in our State institutions. We have none in our county poor-houses. We are now completing our third hospital for the insane at St. Peter, and a commission has been appointed which is to locate a fourth hospital. I believe that our four hospitals should have been built essentially on the plan that you have adopted in Richmond. All are built on the congregate plan. It was thought at one time that we could not operate the cottage plan in our rigorous climate, but I am fully convinced that that is a mistake. We have at the present time physicians who have been trained and they are doing admirable work. The care which is given to the patients immediately upon their reception has been greatly improved. They are given special treatment for a period of thirty days and every effort is made to take advantage of the opportunity for curative treatment in the early stages of the disease. We have our training schools for the nurses, which greatly improve the care of the patients. A few years ago the Board of Corrections and Charities recommended that the attendants in the hospitals for insane be graded; that promotions be made to depend in part on training school work, and that the wages be graded according to responsibility and efficiency, with a small increase in the average wages paid. The maximum wages are paid only to those who show extraordinary faithfulness, and no man can get the maximum until he has passed through the training school. We recommended also that attendants who have the more disagreeable

work on dangerous, suicidal, filthy and sick wards should receive more wages than those of the same grade serving on chronic and convalescent wards. I hope that the time will come when we shall cease to board the attendants in the hospital. When their day's work is done they should go home. I believe it is due to them and I believe it is due to the people in their care. There has been altogether too much of the notion that an insane person is to be guarded like a criminal.

Question. What are the hours of the attendants?

Mr. Hart. They go on duty at about 5:30 in the morning and I think they have to stay on duty until about 8 o'clock in the evening. We have about twenty night nurses, a nurse staying all night in every suicidal ward and epileptic ward and the wards where we have dangerous patients.

Question. Don't you think those hours too long?

Mr. Hart. I do, indeed.

Dr. M. A. Spink. I want to say that I think we had better go to Minnesota to learn something about the care of the insane instead of Mr. Hart coming to Indiana. I think he has the right idea. We need to have the attendants better paid and then we will have better care for the patients.

Mr. Bicknell. I wish to speak of the new law for transferring insane convicts to the hospitals. There is some misunderstanding about it over the State. That law doesn't give the superintendent of the insane hospital any option at all. The Governor orders a lunacy commission to be called, and when a convict is adjudged insane, the Governor orders that he shall be taken to the insane hospital and the superintendent hasn't a word to say about it. All he has to do is to make room for that man when he is brought there. There are two sides to this question of what to do with the insane convict. It is almost impossible to describe the miserable condition of an insane man in one of our prisons. There is no possibility of the right kind of care there. There is no proper place for him, consequently they put him in a dungeon. If he is a man who tears his clothing off and destroys his bedding and anything that he can lay his hands on, he is put in a bare cell with a stone floor, without sufficient clothing, with no furniture whatever, nobody to look after him as he should be looked after, and no medical treatment such as he should have. There are several such men in our State prisons to-day. Humanity demands that they be removed to better conditions. On the other hand there is no place in our hospitals for them and there is no way of taking care of them when they are dangerous. The insane hospitals are not prisons. After a man begins to recover and has sense enough to know where he is and that he will be sent back to prison when he gets well, there is nothing to keep him from escaping from the hospital. Then there may be prisoners who are sent to the hospitals who are not insane at all, but are feigning insanity. The authorities are likely to be deceived occasionally. It has been but a few days since Dr. Smith discharged an "insane convict." He was sent to the hospital last June and he never showed one sign of insanity while there. Dr. Smith can not keep sane men, so he had to send that man home, as he had been pardoned by the Governor, though he lacked eighteen months of serving his prison sentence. I think that, in time, we will be obliged to have a place especially prepared for insane convicts, and perhaps the classes of insane of which Dr. Smith has spoken.

General McGinnis. If the Superintendent of the Central Hospital has room for more patients, has he a right to refuse a Marion County man admission because Marion County has more than her share of insane in the hospital?

Dr. Smith. The law does make such provision. It says that the proportion of insane to be admitted from any county to its proper hospital shall depend upon the population of the county and the population of the hospital. The proper basis should be the number of insane in any county and the capacity of the hospital. For instance, Marion County will have more insane than any other county in that district. That is because it is, in the first place, the most populous county. In the next place it is a large railroad center and the insane gravitate toward railroad centers.

W. J. Hilligoss. The greater per cent. of insane is to be found in the greater population, but we can go back of that and trace the origin of insanity to dissipation and crime. Insanity grows out of dissipation, and dissipation is concentrated in the cities and more densely populated communities. If we go back to the foundation of this whole question we will find that the thing to do is to correct the opportunities for dissipation in Indiana. A large per cent. of the people who fill our institutions come from homes that have been ruined by dissipation.

General McGinnis. I have understood that a larger per cent. of the insane come from the farms and small villages than from the cities. What is your understanding, Dr. Smith?

Dr. Smith. The question which you raise is one that was discussed considerably a few years ago, and there was a general impression left that there were more insane coming from the rural districts than from the cities. It seems to be an error. We have many insane coming from the agricultural districts, but the greater proportion of insanity comes from the centers of population—the cities of dense population rather than from the rural districts. I think there is no question about it. There was a time when it was thought that the monotonous life led by the farmer and his wife, the long, lonely evenings, the lack of cheerful reading matter and society in general, were disposed to create a morbid condition. But our farmers are reading more. They have more society, they are getting out more and they have more to do. They are training their children better. There is a doubt in my mind that this was ever a cause. I am satisfied that it can not be said now that the agricultural districts have a larger proportion of insane.

Alexander Johnson. There is one point of the law that ought to be mentioned. We have one law governing forty-four counties, and another law governing the other forty-eight. The Central Hospital has in its district forty-four counties and the additional hospitals take care of the other forty-eight. The Superintendent of the Central Hospital has it in his power to make room for an acute patient by discharging a chronic patient. He has no excuse for over-crowding his wards or for refusing to receive an acute patient immediately the fact is known that the patient ought to go to that hospital. Therefore, those forty-four counties are obliged to receive back from the Central Hospital an unlimited number of chronic cases of insanity. The other hospitals have not that power. The law which created those hospitals states positively that no patient should be returned unless his physical and mental condition warrant it, and the consequence is that the additional hospitals have from the first been crowded with chronic patients. The Board of State Charities took that question up in its first annual report, when the pressure for accommodation of acute cases was so serious. For instance, I one time found in the jail at Elkhart a violently insane man who had been there for six or seven weeks. There was hardly a jail in the State without somebody waiting to be taken to the hospital for the insane, and very serious cases crowded the poor asylums. The Board of State Charities in its first report advised that the

law be changed, and that until provision should be made according to the intention of that act, the law governing the additional hospitals should be changed and made the same as that governing the Central Hospital. That is, that the superintendent be allowed to return chronic cases to the poor asylums, in order to make room for acute cases. A bill was introduced in the Legislature to make that change, but it didn't receive any consideration at all. It was put out of the way at once. A Senator said to me: "I don't care how bad it is. Let it get worse and then it will get better sooner." At the next Legislature, 1893, another effort was made in the same direction, to give the superintendents of the three additional hospitals the right to return to the asylums incurable patients. Again it was defeated. The State of Indiana was committed as no other State in the Union except Minnesota, to the absolute care of the insane all the way through.

It is very interesting to see the eastern States, supposed to be so far ahead of us, doing what we did years ago. In 1848 the Legislature of Indiana changed the name of the State Lunatic Asylum to the Indiana Hospital for the Insane. It was felt that a place for the insane was a hospital rather than an asylum. Then about forty years later the State of New York did just the same thing. They changed the name of their asylum to hospital. In 1865 the State of Indiana enacted a law which made it very clear that the State should care for all the insane. Again the State of New York followed about twenty years later. There are some insane in our county houses who are properly there. These are harmless and are living a natural life in the small institutions, where they are almost members of the superintendent's family. I think they are just as well off in the county poor asylum as they would be in the State hospital. It is more nearly their normal life. Most of our poor-houses in Indiana are places where you can be comfortable and happy. I know them all, except a few of the beautiful new ones, and I know that a majority of the county poor-houses in Indiana are in the hands of good, honest, industrious men and women, whose whole desire is to do the very best they can for the county and for the inmates. I remember one time, after an experiment had been made of a small cottage with a kitchen of its own, seeing an old lady sitting by the kitchen stove. I went in and asked her how she was feeling, and she said she hadn't been so happy for a great while. She was sitting near the kitchen stove for the first time for many years. I don't believe in building palaces for paupers. I think the nearer we get to the natural life in all cases, both for the insane and the paupers, the nearer we are to treating them properly.

The President. We will now have a paper on "Asylum Management," by H. W. Felts, Superintendent of the Allen County Poor Asylum.

POOR ASYLUM MANAGEMENT.

H. W. FELTS.

Whatever a man manages or controls his chief inspiration and encouragement must come from the continued growth and development of his enterprise. This is human nature. For example: A man who manages a workshop or a factory rejoices in the growth of his business. If he makes twice as many wagons this year as he made last, or if he has added materially to the size of his factory or the number of men he employs, he counts his success by these changes.

But we who manage hospitals and poor-houses can not count our gains after this fashion. I say we can not; perhaps I should say we should not, for I fear we often do just this thing, and if we do not the public often does it for us. Measured by this standard, a great building with high walls, to which is added gable after gable as the years go by, to accommodate the ever-increasing throng of poverty-stricken people, must be a successful institution—most successful. But a little thought will show us that this is not the proper standard by which to measure charitable institutions. It shall not be my purpose in the few moments which I shall occupy, to describe an ideal poor asylum. I shall content myself with opening a discussion of a few of the knotty questions that have puzzled me in my brief charge of the Allen County poor.

The people we have to deal with in poor-houses are not all of one class. There are the insane, the old and infirm, the able-bodied men and women, and occasionally there are little children. What shall we do to improve the condition of each of these classes? When I first took charge I looked upon the insane with sympathy, but with no hope of bettering their condition. But my experience has taught me that we can do much for this class. Of course we can not do for them what can be done at the State hospitals, where they have physicians skilled in the care of the insane, and for this reason we should see to it that our insane patients are accepted at the hospitals as promptly as possible. Until such a time as they can be taken to a better place, we should keep them as quiet as possible, and as far removed from other inmates as we can. In some cases it may be absolutely necessary to keep them in close confinement, but more often open air and a little exercise will prove of great benefit to them.

I have in mind one young man who had been confined in a cell four years. He was very nervous, and much of the time he was not accountable for what he said and did, but he was entirely harmless. I took him from the cell and walked with him over the farm. I gradually got his mind off of himself, and it was but a few weeks until I could trust him with little errands and work that he especially liked to do. He grew better from day to day, and in less than one year from the time I first saw him he was discharged from our asylum and is to-day at home and in good health. I have had other similar experiences, and am fully convinced that more than one-third of our insane patients can be restored to health by good care and careful handling, and this, too, in an ordinary poor asylum. Of course, as I have said, the State hospitals for the insane are the proper places for such patients, but until they have been accepted there we can do much for them at home, on the line I have indicated. Such people should have few promises made them. They should never be deceived. As a class they have strong likes and dislikes, and so will always have some one in whom they place confidence. They are seldom, if ever, dangerous with such a person, and no one else should ever come in contact with them. I need not emphasize the importance of good sanitary arrangements for this class. In our case the County Board has made it entirely possible to keep them separate from other inmates, and in apartments that are capable of being kept clean and well ventilated.

Of all classes found in a poor-house, the old and infirm are perhaps deserving of the most sympathy. Frequently among them are to be found most excellent people—people who were once numbered among our best citizens, but who through misfortune, or perhaps bad management, find themselves, in their old age, in need of public charity. By far the most troublesome class with which we have to deal is the able-bodied young men and women who squander their earnings in summer and then when winter comes, flock to us for food and shelter. ♣ On a

well-improved farm like the one I have in charge, it is difficult in the winter to find employment for these people.

Last year I hit upon a plan that worked well for the time, and I give it to you for what it is worth. Last year we had many poor families in the city in need of wood, and our Trustee had been supplying them from the various wood yards here in the city. I suggested to him that he purchase a large quantity of rough wood from the farmers near the county farm. This he did at a small expense, and I then purchased a dozen wood saws and put our able-bodied men and boys to sawing wood. I had two teams going to the city each morning for manure, and they delivered the wood on the orders furnished by the Trustee. In this way several hundred cords of wood found their way to the needy in our city, and at a trifling expense to the county. In addition to this I succeeded in curtailing my number of able-bodied men and boys, for shoving a wood saw all day soon becomes monotonous. There are other plans that might be suggested; for example, as our gravel roads become free this class may be profitably employed upon our highways. So far as the able-bodied women are concerned, the question would not be so easy if they were at all numerous. But be it said to their credit that their number is very small, and they may usually be employed about the institution.

The last class I have to mention is the children, and so far as this county is concerned the question is not of as much importance as it used to be. For owing to the action of our County Board we are soon to have a home for them entirely apart from the poor asylum. But we should not wait for such an institution, for we can do much good without it. There are in every well settled community many excellent homes for poor children—homes in which they could grow up under all the influences that go to make good citizens, and we should endeavor to find such places. We should know all the leading citizens of our county, and should solicit their help in finding such homes. The humane officer, township trustees, county board and superintendent of the poor should work hand in hand in this matter. For if we take care of these children as we should we thereby lessen not only the pauper, but the criminal class as well. The orphans' home should only be looked upon as a temporary place for these children—a place to stay until a permanent home can be found. Fortunately we have not been troubled with many children in our poor asylum during the past three years. In a number of instances our humane officer, with the little assistance I could give him, has been able to find homes for such children at once without bringing them to us at all. In other cases we have been obliged to keep them for a short time until suitable homes could be found. We should not stop our work when we have found such homes, but should make careful inquiry into the way the children are treated and cared for thereafter. In some few cases we have found it necessary to remove them to another and more suitable place.

The President. We will now have a general discussion and would like to hear from a number of the superintendents present.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Bicknell. I was a good deal interested in the wood-sawing experiment that Mr. Felts described. It seems to have been rather successful. Where the poor asylum is located away out in the country it might be hard to use that plan, but a great many of the poor asylums in the State are very near to the county seat, and the township trustee in the county seat is the man generally who has to

give most relief to the poor. I see a superintendent over there who has talked about how to dispose of these able-bodied fellows who come along. He doesn't know what to do with them. Perhaps he could enter into an arrangement by which the able-bodied inmates of his asylum could saw wood for the trustee. Let the trustee buy the wood and have it sawed at the poor asylum. That would put the fuel into the homes of the poor who must have it at a much smaller cost than if the wood had to be purchased ready for burning. The plan is well worth thinking about, and there may be a number of poor asylum superintendents in the State who could use it with success. It will save the public money and will give employment to the inmates who are able-bodied. It is a test, the famous work test that we hear so much about. As to poor asylum management generally, any one who is acquainted with the poor asylums in Indiana knows that the superintendent is handicapped in a great many ways. The buildings are not properly constructed. He is restricted in funds, or he hasn't enough farm land, or the land is exceedingly poor. The poor farm land in many counties is about the poorest in the county. The arrangement by which the superintendent is paid is often of such a nature as to make the management unsatisfactory. All these things need to be changed. We must keep hammering away on the subject of poor asylum management.

A Delegate. I should like to ask if this plan of having the wood sawed by the men and boys at the poor asylum doesn't deprive some people who receive the wood of healthful exercise.

Mr. Bishop. Why should we go to our poor-houses to establish these wood-yards? I have one, and if an able-bodied man comes along and wants assistance we test him by telling him to go down to the wood-yard and go to work. I pay ninety cents a cord for sawing wood. There is not much profit in it to the commissioners or the county it is true, but you have a check on this thing of imposing upon the township trustees. I believe in the trustee having a wood-yard attached to his office. Then engage two or three hundred cords of wood in the spring, and when a man comes wanting help put him to work. If he is all right and entitled to aid he certainly will go down there and saw wood. If he doesn't want to saw wood he will not come back and bother you again. It works admirably. It prevents a great many of these loafers getting supplies from the township without earning them or deserving them.

John C. Harvey. I have no sympathy for an able-bodied man in a poor asylum. If he comes to my place he doesn't get much encouragement. A man to be a capable superintendent of a poor asylum must have many qualifications. He should be the best farmer in the county. He must be able to judge every man's character that comes to the asylum. We put in more hours of labor than any other officer in the State of Indiana. We are expected to be on duty at all times and to wait on the sick at all hours of the night. If any one dies we must be able to perform the undertaker's part and lay him away.

B. K. Kramer. I am a Trustee, and I feel that where the trustee does his duty it is surely as onerous as any other office that can be filled, especially in our city. We have a great many problems to solve. In regard to placing the poor as much as possible in a position to help themselves, I think that is right. In a great many instances wood can be sawed by the persons receiving it. I think we are imposed upon a great deal by people that could help themselves.

Mr. Smallwood. I wish to endorse the plan of the gentleman from Allen County in regard to wood sawing. I would make just one exception, and that is, that the sawed wood be sent only to widows. Let the men saw it themselves.

The idea of giving employment to the inmates of the poor farm is excellent. If the trustees would establish wood yards, the number of applicants at their offices would be very greatly reduced. I have found it so at the office of the Charity Organization Society in Terre Haute. During the last three years our Society has had a wood yard in active operation, and all people applying for assistance have been sent to the yard and then paid \$1 a cord for sawing and splitting wood. Why could not the trustees adopt that plan in all communities? Let the trustees have a wood yard and pay men for sawing and splitting wood, and let them take it out in groceries or clothing or fuel.

H. B. Makepeace. I do not think the trustees all over the State have the same amount of work to do. I am Trustee of a population of nearly 200,000. I have had over a hundred applications for help each month. I do not think that in that number there have been three sent to the poor-house. If there were, it wasn't those who were able to saw wood. I don't send them to the poor-house if they are able-bodied. If they are able-bodied I generally tell them that walking is good.

Mr. Felts. I wish to say that in delivering wood to the widows we had it sawed. If it was to go to a family that had a boy large enough to saw wood or if the husband was able to saw wood, we sent them four-foot wood.

Allen Boram. It is not of the wood question that I wish to speak, but of the superintendent, and I don't want to stop there. More depends upon the superintendent's wife than upon him. It is her duty to look after the female wards of the institution. I would like to suggest to the commissioners that in employing the superintendent it is important that the wife should be as suitable as he. My plan would be to call the wife the matron and pay her salary in the same proportion that the superintendent is paid. It matters not if the wife has access to all he makes. She likes to earn it herself. I think that in selecting the superintendent we should select the matron as well.

Mr. Bunch. I wish to say that I think Mr. Felt's plan admirable as long as the wood is delivered to the widows and those who are not able to saw wood.

Mr. McCullough. I have had ten years' experience in poor asylum work. We have had three insane sent back to us, two of whom are the kind that need to be "near the ground," as Mr. Johnson words it. One of them drives a team. He is just as well satisfied most of the time as a man could be. The third man should be at the hospital. He has to be fastened up. In regard to the able-bodied tramps, we keep work ready for them. Clay County has a good farm and when tramps come along we are glad to see them, and we give them some tools and let them go to work. There has been something like \$6,000 given out in our county in the last year for temporary relief. Given as it was, it wasn't equal to \$500 rightly spent.

H. H. Hart. I have listened to this discussion with great interest. You are having exactly the kind of discussion we want to get in Minnesota next week. I was impressed by what was said a moment ago in regard to the matron. I agree with the gentleman that the matron is quite as important as the superintendent, and the matron ought to be paid independently. It has been said that pauper labor is inefficient. In our State we find that a man can buy a farm and work it, and hire a man by the year and pay him and keep him, and make it profitable, and what the man can do the county can do. We are trying to have a house about two miles out, and then not have a large farm at all. We want to keep plenty of hogs and cows, and have a large garden, and that is where you can employ pauper labor efficiently, instead of going on a large farm. Another thing

that troubles in our State is the employment of superintendents, and I would like to know what the method is in Indiana of employing superintendents. Do you advertise for bids, or do you go out and select a man?

A Delegate. The superintendent in my county is appointed by the County Commissioners. They pay the superintendent for his work, and they pay the wife for her work. He must be a good farmer, and the Commissioners look to see whether his fence corners are clean.

Mr. McCullough. A man who is a good farmer and keeps his fence corners clean and his stock in good shape will keep human beings in the same way. In some counties where we have these tramps to contend with the farm can not be too big.

Mr. Hart. What salary do they pay you?

Mr. McCullough. They pay me \$1,000. I furnish team, machinery and hired help, and it is from one to two hands all the time, and we have a hired girl. I pay \$20 for a leading hand and as high as \$3 a week for a girl. A woman ought to have an assistant for every ten women, and a man an assistant for every ten men.

A Delegate. Does the county asylum pay its own expenses?

Mr. McCullough. Just about that now.

A Delegate. What is your average attendance?

Mr. McCullough. It has been about forty for the last four or five years.

Mr. Bishop, Township Trustee at Richmond, asked how many of the county poor asylums are self-supporting.

Mr. Bicknell. I do not think that in the last two years any poor asylum in the State has been entirely self-supporting. Some of them have come very close to it. In counting the cost of support it is necessary to count the superintendent's salary, of course. Sometimes superintendents think their place is self-supporting, but they don't count in their own salaries. They would be self-supporting if salaries were omitted, but that is not quite fair. The salary must go in with the rest. There have been a few cases in the State where a county poor-house has been self-supporting in the full sense of the word. There is one shining example, Crawford County, which one year paid all the running expenses and the superintendent's salary and turned \$469 into the county treasury besides. It never did that before, and I have always doubted these figures a little. At any rate it was self-supporting.

Question. How large a farm has Crawford County?

Mr. Bicknell. Two hundred and sixty-five acres. The number of inmates runs from fifteen and eighteen up to thirty. We have had cases where other poor asylums have come within a few dollars of being self-supporting. One asylum was within \$75 dollars of it, and several were within two or three hundred dollars. These are all exceptions. It is very rare to find any county farm coming as close to self-support as \$500.

I do not think that the question as to the method of employing superintendents was answered as fully as it might have been. County commissioners always have the employment of the superintendents, but that is about the only line of uniformity that runs through the whole system. Every board of county commissioners has its own plan. In some counties they ask for bids, and generally accept the lowest bid if the man is at all responsible. Then a man's politics comes in. A superintendent stays as long as his party or his friends are in power and he goes when they go, no matter how good a superintendent he may be. In Crawford County the Superintendent of the poor asylum is a

Republican, put there by a board unanimously Democratic because he was a good man. I think that one of the most important reasons why our poor asylums are not more nearly self-supporting than they are is that the county commissioner does not apply to the county's business the methods that he applies to his own business. The commissioners should decide how much the place is worth, and then look around for a good man who is willing to take it at the price fixed.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

No session of the conference was held Wednesday afternoon, as this time had been set apart for the delegates to visit the many points of interest about the city of Fort Wayne. Such as desired to drive were entertained by citizens who placed carriages at their disposal. A large number visited the county poor asylum, where a lunch was provided, in addition to other entertainment. Various city charitable institutions were also visited.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The session was opened with prayer by Rev. Father Guendling, after which President Hackett announced that the subject for the evening was "Child Saving Work." The first paper was "The Board of Children's Guardians," by Mrs. Julia H. Goodhart, member of the Marion County Board of Guardians and Chairman of the Committee on Child Saving.

THE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

MRS. JULIA H. GOODHART.

We are perhaps united in the belief that the wrong-doings of men and women begin in childhood—in the neglect of proper training and in the lack of parental control. Neglect of child life, from whatever cause, or in whatever condition of society, is fraught with disaster to the child, and is too often the stepping-stone to vice and crime. Experience has proven that it is easier and more rational to prevent boys and girls from falling into vice than it is to reclaim dissolute men and degraded women. The orphan asylums that dot our fair State are evidences of the philanthropic spirit that pervades it. Our public schools and free kindergartens are doing a noble work in the way of prevention, and yet notwithstanding the armies of little children who are being cared for through these agencies, there are many young lives growing rank and running to waste as a result of pernicious

teaching and evil association. We can not content ourselves with the idea that our children and our neighbors' children are being educated in the principles that lead to good citizenship, and close our eyes to the fact that there are in the alleys and low tenement houses a vitality and strength put forth for evil that will, if unchecked, bring ruin upon us.

In the winter of 1889 public attention was called to the fact that there were in the city of Indianapolis hundreds of children who were in such associations as would inevitably lead to vice. Born amidst squalor and want, they suffered from neglect and abuse. They were robbed of their innocence, and the sunlight of hope and the music and song of the heart had been stolen from them. Obedient to the will of the people, the General Assembly of 1889 passed an act to establish a Board of Children's Guardians in townships having a population of 75,000 people. It was signed by the Governor, and the Board of Children's Guardians of Center Township, or the City of Indianapolis, was established. In 1891 the act was amended and its provisions extended to counties having a like population. By this amendment it was made possible to establish boards in Vanderburgh and in Vigo counties. Terre Haute, in the last-named county, availed herself of the privilege, and since the creation of its board in 1892 has accomplished good work. By an act of Congress approved July 26, 1892, the Board of Children's Guardians for the District of Columbia was instituted. It was maintained by an appropriation from Congress. Kentucky passed a law similar to that of our own State, and in 1893 the Court appointed a Board for the city of Louisville. Under this law the Board has a right to take from its parents any child 15 years of age and under, upon proof satisfactory to the Judge of the Circuit Court that the parents of such child are not fit to have control of it. The members of this Board are appointed by the Circuit Court, and receive the custody of the children only by order of said Court, and all their doings are subject to its approval.

The necessity of this law is apparent in cities and larger towns where child-beggars mingle with the busy throng in the crowded thoroughfares. Their pitiful story of want draws tears from the eyes and money from the pockets of the sympathetic. The dole is dropped into the outstretched dirty palm, and the sight of passing poverty is soon forgotten. The child, however, emboldened by success, persists in his demands for aid until petty thefts and robberies follow in the train. Flesh of my flesh and blood of my blood carries with it the idea of ownership and the right to do as one pleases with one's own. It is on this principle that the pauper places the basket on the arm of the infant, and starts him out as the bread-winner of the family; that the father brutalizes his sons and the mother barter the virtue of her daughters. The necessity for the law is seen also in the columns of our daily papers, in the recital of crimes and wrongs inflicted upon little children. It is written unmistakably upon the records of our police courts, and the evidence of the senses may be had in the quarters where the worst elements live; where children are reared amidst debauchery, and where childish prattle mingles with the coarse jest of the profane and obscene. Shall the circumstances of birth, or the will of an irresponsible parent forever doom the child to dishonor and shame? Has he no right in this beautiful world other than that of mere existence? When a parent neglects to perform the duties of a parent he should not have the privileges of one. When he beggars and degrades his child society suffers, and it has the right to defend itself in whatever way it may deem best. If the State has the right to punish crime, it has the right to prevent it. If it has the right to imprison or hang a man, it has the right to remove children from the conditions that will make them criminal.

The Board of Children's Guardians of Marion County has entered upon the seventh year of its existence. These years have been full of earnest and hard work, involving the custody of many children. Although the work of the Board has not always been rightly understood, it is gratifying to know that each year finds it more firmly established in the confidence and good opinion of the intelligent and humane. In many instances its effect upon the drunken and vicious has been prolific of good, and by advice and counsel parents have been made to understand their obligation to their children without the interference of the law. An intemperate woman when admonished remarked: "If I must quit drinking beer or give up my children, I will give up the beer."

Sometimes the justice of this law appeals to and is acknowledged by the very people for whom it was enacted. A woman wedded to a life from which she would not be divorced, consented to the adoption of her little girl into a respectable family in order that the child should not become what she admitted herself to be. Think not that this mother, sinned against and sinning, suffered no pang at separation, or that she never longed to press her baby to her bosom. No; degraded though she be she recognized the right of her child to a chance in the world, and knew that she could not have it while surrounded by evil influences. In the early days of the Board she risked her life in giving such information as led to the successful prosecution of others.

A conscientious effort is made by the Board to thoroughly investigate every case presented to it. A written statement of facts, with names of witnesses, is prepared by its officer, and if the charges can be sustained the attorney for the Board files petition for custody. The child, upon a writ issued by the Circuit Court, is then taken to the Board's home. These little ones, dirty and ragged, half starved and suffering from disease, with wounds and bruises upon their tender bodies, present a pitiable appearance. Hardened is he who can look upon such scenes unmoved; whose ear is deaf to the pleadings and the pitiful cries of injured children, and who for paltry gain would seek by legal subterfuge to defeat a righteous law. A small per cent. of those who come into the custody of the Board are eligible to homes without preparatory care and training. Through the generosity of the County Commissioners a comfortable home has been provided, where the children have their first lessons in cleanliness, truthfulness, obedience and respect for the rights of others. By courtesy of the School Board a teacher is supplied and the school advantages are of the best, being a part of the public school system.

Great care is exercised in placing children in homes, first on trial, and afterward, if desirable, by adoption or indenture. No child is placed simply for the service he can render. Children of Catholic parentage are placed in Catholic institutions until permanent homes can be found for them with people of that faith. An agent is employed by the Board whose sole duty is to look after the interests of the child until he is of age. As years go by numbers of children will remain in the Home for whom permanent homes can not be found. They are the physically disabled, the dull and unattractive, whom none want. The problem that confronts the Board is: How can these be made self-supporting? By what means can they become producers as well as consumers, and thus prevent them from again becoming a public charge? The solution will probably be found in industrial education.

DISCUSSION.

In answer to numerous inquiries, Mrs. Goodhart stated that since its establishment the Board of Guardians had disposed of 229 children and that 42 were at that time in the Home of the Board. An agent gives his entire time to finding good homes for the children and watching over them afterward. Many applications for children are received. No child is placed where it is wanted simply for the work it can do.

The President. We now have a paper on "Dependent Children," by Mrs. Mary T. Dykeman, President of the Orphans' Home Society of Cass County.

DEPENDENT CHILDREN.

MRS. MARY T. DYKEMAN.

Of all benevolent and charitable organizations here represented, not one appeals more tenderly to our sympathies than child-saving. More than this, no work has a broader foundation in reason; no work can show better or more permanent results. If it is true that the way to reform a man is to begin with his grandfather, let us indeed try to make honest grandfathers and grandmothers of future generations, for notwithstanding the great truth of heredity and the taint of inherited wickedness, we must believe that with right training and proper environments it can in a great measure and in many cases be overcome.

The few thoughts that I have written have come to me and my sister workers as the result of some years work in our Cass County Orphans' Home. But as human nature is pretty much the same in all parts of the State, I take it that what is applicable to our Home will in all probability apply to others. Now, one can not be engaged for years in the work of receiving and caring for neglected children without asking from whence comes this army of dependent children that is filling our Homes, our alms houses, our reform schools, and yet overflows upon our streets to ultimately fill our prisons? Are they all children whom death has bereft of their parents? On the contrary, the real orphans are a very small per cent. Have, then, their parents been the victims of unmerciful disaster, until, broken in fortune, in spirit and in health, they are unable longer to support their children, and are reluctantly obliged to commit them to the care of the charitable? Perhaps half the children who apply for admission into our Homes are the children of parents who resign them from utter inability to struggle longer against an adverse fate. The rest come from parents idle, vicious, dissolute, who gladly abandon them to the charities of a long-suffering and patient public; and often end by themselves becoming a charge upon the county. Now it is manifest that such children are much better away from their parents in a home where they can be surrounded by good influences, sent to school and given a chance for their lives.

But while justice and mercy unite in caring for and training into good men and women these forsaken little ones, it seems to me a great injustice is being done elsewhere. Is it right to relieve entirely these idle, unnatural parents and lay the burden of the support of their offspring upon others? Parents relieved of all responsibility, all incentive to labor, become more idle, more vicious. This

system of compulsory relief, the ease with which their burdens can be shifted from their shoulders, invites reliance upon that relief and ends in making permanent paupers. The county home furnishes a great temptation to the indolent and dissolute to throw off all parental responsibility. If the children can be received into the Home and supported there in comfort without any effort on their part, the number of such will continue to increase. A prolific source of dependent children is the easy divorce. The parents quarrel and separate, and the children fall between them, to be picked up by the charitable and cared for at the Home. The extent to which this evil prevails in the lower strata of society would hardly be believed without a personal knowledge of the facts. Because the father and mother disagree does not morally cancel the right of the child to their care and support. That it does do so in fact I fear any management of an orphans' home will testify. The ease with which the divorce is obtained and the speed with which a second marriage often follows the decree of the court, would seem to argue a laxity of judicial investigation. I suppose there is no way to control judicial rulings unless it be by public opinion. If the husband and wife were the only parties concerned we might hold our peace, but when a family of little children, as is often the case, is given into the custody of the wife and no provision made for their support, it becomes a public wrong. Intemperance adds its quota, but for this evil there is hope that it will in a measure be controlled. Public opinion is aroused, temperance laws are being enforced and better ones enacted. But appalling as is the number of dependent children caused by intemperance, it does not, according to my observation, equal the number of children made destitute by the idleness and immorality of their parents.

There has never been any improvement upon the old edict, by the sweat of his brow man shall earn his bread, and although it has been said hundreds of times, I will repeat that the best charity, the charity that does the most good, is the charity that helps the poor to help themselves, and not only themselves but their children. Perhaps we need a little compulsory labor, as well as compulsory education. The child is entitled by the ties of nature to all the support the parent can give. Could there not be some place provided by law where the willing could obtain work, and where the unwilling could be made to work, and a part of their wages at least be applied to the support of their children? These children are now a burden upon the public. Would it be any more of a burden to furnish the parents with work, the wages of which could be applied to their children's support, than to give them entire relief, for which they make no return? Gratuitous giving is always demoralizing. Any one who has been long engaged in charitable work can recall instances where relief has been first accepted with diffidence and shamefacedness, then with indifference and finally demanded. This great question of charitable relief can not, in my belief, ever be solved except by labor furnished to those who ask it and made compulsory for the idle. To supply them with work and compel them to do it may be a difficult undertaking and not always satisfactory, but it seems to me that it is worth trying. The kind of employment at which to put them would be a matter for consideration, but I do believe that if they were only paid for carrying stones from one pile to another it would be better than going on in the way we are.

It has often been said, and it is true, that no institutional life can take the place of a kind, loving home life for a child. But experience has taught us that after a child has reached the age of five or six years the chances for its obtaining a good home, a home where it will be treated with the kindness and consideration of the other members of the family, rapidly diminish. The difficulty our

Orphans' Home management has experienced has not been so much in finding homes as in finding good permanent homes. Although we require the applicant for a child to bring a reference as to good character, etc., you know any one can obtain a reference, and after the most careful consideration we have more than once felt obliged to take the child away from one of these recommended homes because of cruel neglect and brutal treatment. Besides, it is the smallest number of people who, although they may not treat a child unkindly, have the patience to bear with and correct the faults common to children. Then too many persons have not the courage to correct a child. They fear neighborhood gossip. They can not correct another person's child. Again some children have faults that make it impossible to place them. I have in my mind two boys from our own Orphans' Home that we could not place and have them remain in any family because they had faults that no family would tolerate.

Often the children sent out are complained of and returned because they have been untruthful. They are careless, idle, slovenly—in short, no better than our own children. Now what shall we do with these children who, on account of faults common to humanity, are likely to be debarred from the shelter and fostering care of a home. Shall we leave them to grow up, knowing nothing in particular, to at last join the great army of incapables? After a child has arrived at say twelve years of age, every year that it remains in an Orphans' Home does it more or less harm. By that time the child realizes its surroundings, that they are different from other children, and it begets a spirit of restlessness, also the spirit of dependence. Now the more we have thought and talked about it, the more we have become convinced that what we need are industrial schools; State schools, separate for boys and girls, where a child after it has reached the age of ten or twelve years, and failed to obtain a good home, could be sent and under the care and watchfulness of competent teachers be taught some occupation, by which it could support itself. We believe it would stand a better chance, so doing physically, morally and intellectually, than in half the homes offered. And because a child has entered an industrial school, need not hinder from placing it in a good home should the opportunity offer. Industrial schools can not be recommended on the score of their immediate economy, but it might be possible that when these boys and girls have reached manhood and womanhood and start out into the world armed and equipped equal to the children from sheltering homes and thoughtful parents, it would result in the truest economy. The bill introduced in the Legislature last winter, with its other excellent provisions, in our estimation lacked this one—that it was not provided that the school should be industrial in its character. This is the day of the specialist, and when a child of ten or twelve years is taken from our Orphans' Home, it is taken for the immediate service it can render, and its guardians are seldom at the pains of teaching it any special occupation, and there are no county homes fitted to give them this kind of an education. Now, I am well aware that there are in our State homes and agencies that are merely distributing points, who employ paid agents to seek out homes and agree for a stipulated sum per head to place children confided to their care. Their reports show that they are very successful. I can well understand that an agent traveling over a wide area of country, putting in his whole time at the business, would be much more successful in finding homes than a woman sitting at home waiting for applicants to come to her. What I would like fuller information about is, how many of these homes prove, after six months or a year of trial, to be measurably satisfactory? What proportion of the children remain in them until they are grown? If it is anything like the number

placed the difficulty is solved; let us employ these agencies. I have tried to obtain some information as to the satisfactoriness of the work done by one of these societies for our county homes, but have thus far been unsuccessful.

Our Cass County Home has been very pleasantly spoken of by the Secretary of the Board of State Charities and it has been suggested that I give a resume of our management, both as concerns the welfare of the children, and from an economical or financial standpoint. The title of the property our Home occupies is vested in the county; its management, in a Board of Managers, composed of twelve women, whose services are gratuitous. The most harmonious relations have always existed between the Commissioners and the Board of Managers. From and by the Board is elected the President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer. The Board also employs the Matron and fixes her salary at a liberal rate, for the combination of honesty, industry, good judgment and a kind and sympathizing heart is not to be obtained at a low figure, and all these qualities are necessary to the make-up of a good matron. But although we consider ourselves peculiarly fortunate in our Matron, the Board takes active supervision of all the affairs of the Home. The house, premises and children are always subject to the inspection of the monthly visitor. This is part of her duty, and she is expected at the monthly meeting to give a full report of the condition of the Home and its inmates.

The Board meets every month in regular session. At these meetings the visitor is appointed by the President, who for the incoming month is to take charge of its affairs, purchase all supplies of food, clothing, etc., using all economy consistent with wholesome food and comfortable clothing. She makes her written report at the next meeting, submitting the bills incurred for expenses for the approval of the Board. At these meetings all affairs pertaining to the welfare of the Home are freely discussed, but it is made a point of honor to discuss them nowhere else. As ours is a county institution, no children are kept at the poor-house after they reach the age of two years, but are placed in the Children's Home. Township Trustees also send us children needing care and a home. Before any child is admitted we insist that it be examined by our attending physician and bring a certificate that it has no contagious disease. This physician the Board employs; he finding all medicines. He visits the Home once a week regularly and as much oftener as may be necessary. For each child thus sent by the county we are paid the sum of twenty-five cents per day. Besides this the Commissioners allow our bill for fuel. We find this amount sufficient for all necessary expenses, but I should add that through the generosity of friends, we have an endowment fund of between \$6,000 and \$7,000.

The responsibility of placing the children in homes rests entirely with the Board. This is the most difficult, the most delicate part of the whole management of the Home. A mistake here may be fatal to the child; may forever wreck its chances for a happy useful life. For this reason the Board endeavors not to lose sight of its children, but to visit them in their new homes. It reserves the right to reclaim them if they find the provisions of the agreement under which they were taken have not been carried out. There are two methods by which children are received in the Home, *i. e.*, by surrender and for temporary care. Where it is for temporary care a small stipend is asked, where the parent or guardian can afford to pay it; for, adhering to our convictions, we think it best that the parent should do all he can toward the support of the child. Where the parent contributes to a child's support, it is not made chargeable to the county,

and the parent can take it whenever prepared to do so. It goes without saying that politics has nothing to do with the management. Neither is there any religious or secular discrimination.

As the result of their labors and experience the managers of our Home have arrived at these two conclusions, which they desire to submit for your consideration:

First, That there should be in every county a work-house, or some place, call it what you please, where these idle, indifferent parents could be put to work, and their wages appropriated to the support of their children.

Second, That there should be district industrial schools to which children, after having reached the age of twelve years and failing to obtain a home in a family, could be sent and taught some occupation by which to earn their own livelihood.

DISCUSSION.

Senator Ellison. I have been connected with the Humane Society in this city for a number of years, and since the organization of the Allen County Orphans' Home Society I have had something to do with that. There are two things that Mrs. Dykeman has spoken about. One of them is as to the success of these children's aid societies. They have placed, according to their records, a great many children. I have given no little attention to that matter. I have made investigations whenever I could, and I am sorry to say that my investigations have convinced me that it is too wholesale a manner of dealing with the children. It is undoubtedly much cheaper than any county orphans' home can handle the children; but the opinion has been forced upon me that it is not a good way, because the homes they find are not suitable. The other proposition is one that I have thought a good deal about. That is about the State home—a sort of an industrial home. I think as Mrs. Dykeman does that, being located at only one or two places in the State, certain children who should have the benefits of the home never will get them. I think that one of the reasons why the county orphans' homes have not met with greater success is that they have not followed up the child after a home has been secured for it. They have not looked after its needs sufficiently. We expect in the Allen County Orphans' Home Society to put considerable stress upon this part of our work. Then I believe that something ought to be found for all these children to do. The sooner they can be taken from the Home and placed in families, the better, and for that reason I think that the earlier you can get the child the more readily you can find a good home for it. People who want the child to become identified with their family and known as a member of their family, desire the child in their home at as early an age as possible. We require photographs once a year and we require a report every six months from the person taking a child. We expect to have an agent to make it his business to go and see these children, and not get our information haphazard, as we might.

Mr. Johnson. I wish Mrs. Goodhart would tell us how the Marion Board of Children's Guardians looks after the children placed out.

Mrs. Goodhart. We do it through our agent, who visits the children every two or three months, and if a child is not well placed, it is removed. No child is left in a home where it is unhappy. We sometimes have had to remove them three or four times.

Mr. Johnson. I would like to ask Mrs. Goodhart if she thinks correspondence can be relied upon.

Mrs. Goodhart. No, I do not think so. We can not rely upon correspondence at all.

Mr. Howard, Superintendent Moorman Orphans' Home. We have very little trouble in finding good homes for good children. The better the children come to us the shorter time we keep them. We have a great many children that come to us from six to seven years of age. Long before they become ten or twelve years they have the institution idea, and it is a difficult matter to get homes for them or spur them up to the ideas they ought to have to make them men and women. They think the world owes them a living, just the same as their fathers and mothers thought before them.

Mrs. Dykeman. It has been our experience that when people come and ask for a child ten or twelve years of age, they want it for what they can get out of it.

Mr. Hart. Some question has been raised about the system of State care for dependent children. In 1885 our Governor recommended to the Legislature the establishment of a State Public School, similar to the Michigan School, and the result was the establishment of our institution, which is located at Owatonna. When the Board was organized for the management of the School, the Board of State Charities advised them to go to Michigan to see how the work was done there. The people had an idea that we were going to build up a great institution, but plans were laid for a building with a capacity of 175. Our statute expressly provides that the State Public School shall be simply a temporary place for children until they can be placed in good family homes. All children between the ages of two and fourteen years, which otherwise would be sent to the poor-houses, are taken by the School. The law was afterward amended so as to provide that any child who is found to be in peril of his life or his morals may be sent to the State School. When a child is actually sent to the State Public School, the parents lose all guardianship of and all claim to it. The State becomes the guardian. This rule, which seems hard and is often complained of, is, in my judgment, one of the chief merits of the plan. One of the great difficulties of the county system of placing children in homes is this: You place a child in a home in the county where the history of that child is known and the parents know where he is. The parents will make trouble in that family. They come and want to see the child. They come and stir the child up. They make it discontented. They are very much interested all at once. You are perhaps familiar with these cases. In the State Public School this is entirely done away with. Another serious difficulty with the county home system is that the asylums have a tendency to grow and become over-crowded. New York maintains about 20,000 dependent children at public expense. The State of California, with about the same population as the State of Minnesota, is maintaining about 4,000 dependent children. In Minnesota, with a little over 200 children in the State School, we keep the children out of the poor-houses. The orphan asylums are few and the number of children in them very small. Their work has very greatly changed in the last four or five years. They are becoming places for the care of children whose parents want to make temporary provision for them and wish to reclaim them.

CATHOLIC ORPHANAGES.

REV. J. H. GUENDLING.

It would require many volumes to give an adequate account of the great Christian labors for the amelioration of human suffering and of the splendid institutions of charity by which the Catholic Church has illustrated her divine mission and sanctified her career in every age. We can make but faint allusion to them.

In our own country she has been faithful to her mission and traditions, and the charities of the Church in America are worthy of the most glorious ages and nations of Christendom. Let us briefly glance at her latest compiled statistics of education and charity.

In 1894 the Catholic Church in the United States had nine universities, 182 high schools for boys, 609 for girls, 3,731 parochial schools in which, so far as the State is concerned, a gratuitous education was given to 775,060 future citizens of the Republic—taught their duty to God, to their fellow citizens and to their country.

But the Church has also reason to glory in her institutions of charity in America. Here she has 239 orphan asylums, maintaining and educating 30,867 inmates, besides 801 other charitable institutions. The whole number of persons educated and supported in our Catholic institutions in 1894, was the grand total of 860,356.

In the management of the institutions the strictest economy is enjoined and enforced. Every cent is accounted for. Nothing is permitted to go to waste. Superfluous purchases are forbidden. The vow of poverty pronounced by religious generally in charge exacts all this. But at the same time, there is exercised a most conscientious care over those committed to their charge in regard to bodily comfort. Certainly we do not have the luxurious buildings, appointments and conveniences that a spirit of exaggerated sentimentality, devoid of true charity, provides from the bounty of the State for its wards. Palatial buildings, costly raiment and dainty food have a tendency to enervate those who are the subjects of public charity, and as the latter are mostly from the poorer classes they may be dazzled by their greatly changed conditions in life. When such return to the outside world for which they were supposed to have been trained, they soon become dissatisfied with their lot and easily fall prey to all manner of crimes. This is the worst consequence of extravagance in the conduct of many benevolent institutions supported by taxation, but it is not the only result. There is another and a serious one. It is a tendency to create more wards of the State by increase of taxation to meet the demands for expenses. We are all aware that politics has a great share in this abuse. The different political parties in time of victory must have the spoils, and it is to their advantage that these spoils be as great as possible. That which should be charity has become a political commodity, and the end for which it was instituted is not attained.

This condition of affairs is not possible with our church charities. They are almost exclusively managed by men or women consecrated by solemn vows for life, and who expect no pecuniary reward for their services. With the severance of every tie that binds them to the world and its pleasures and its ambitions, their lives are consecrated to the care of the suffering, the forsaken and the distressed.

Our charitable institutions are known to you to a certain extent. Few of you probably, if any, but have visited them and I dare say admired their scrupulous neatness and order, and were charmed by the gentle loving kindness of those who ministered therein.

Just as the Catholic Church manifests herself here in Indiana you shall find her in all portions of the habitable globe, for there is a unity in their management that religion alone can sustain. Religious—such we denominate those who dedicate their lives to God by vow in the observance of the Evangelical counsels of poverty, chastity and obedience—are always animated by the same spirit. They live lives of the most perfect regularity, generation after generation, year after year, century after century laboring with a purity of intention and a joy of heart that are quite incomprehensible without a lively faith.

In the State of Indiana there are 256 of these devoted religious in charge of our charitable institutions. You have met them, for one is all and all are one; they are not strangers to you. The garb in which they are clothed is a familiar sight in all our larger cities, where, like busy bees, they labor in charity's cause. These 256 sisters cared for in 1894 in 21 different institutions, 4,900 poor, suffering and forsaken persons. The four orphan asylums sheltered and nourished nearly 500 children, all of whom look up to and regard these with the same love and affection usually lavished on parents alone.

It is this that makes the management a task of comparative ease. The children attend class as they would were they sent to school from home. Those who are able to do so are requested to attend to different chores, and the larger ones are apprenticed to trades in keeping with their aptitudes. As a rule boys are asked for by families desirous of such, and we find it serves the future of the boy best to permit him to be brought up amid family surroundings and advise it. We experience but small difficulty in controlling them.

The economy practiced and the outlay for expenses always attract the attention of interested parties. The cost per capita may be placed at about \$50 or in general at about one-half that of the State institutions. Most of the labor is a generous sacrifice, but we calculate with the per capita the interest on the debts, if any there be, contracted in the construction of the buildings. These asylums are established and maintained under the authority of the bishop of the diocese in which they are located, and it must be allowed that not the least advantage accruing to the inmates is that they have come in contact with a band of noble, self-sacrificing beings who represent the heroic phase of Christian charity. They have been influenced by the religious atmosphere that must necessarily pervade and surround these charities. Hearts have been touched and made thankful for the blessings and happiness in these charitable abodes.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Hart. I would like to ask what is the plan of admitting children into a Catholic orphanage.

Father Guendling. It is a diocese institution and is principally intended for the children of Catholic parents. The application is made through the pastor of the parish in which the children live. The application is submitted to the bishop or the superintendent in charge, and the child is admitted, because the pastor is supposed to be able to judge of the qualifications for admission.

Mr. Hart. How do you watch over them afterward?

Father Guendling. When we dismiss children the application of the party desiring the children is made through the pastor of the parish in which these children are to go. First of all we give them only to Catholics. Then the parish priest becomes personally responsible for them.

Mr. Hart. Do you require any written contract?

Father Guendling. No, not as a rule. It does no good, anyhow.

Mr. Smallwood. I would like to ask what you do with your incorrigibles?

Father Guendling. We manage them pretty nicely. We haven't found any yet that we could not handle.

Mrs. Walker. In the Reformatory for Girls we have no Catholic child nor any Jewish child. We have had two Jewish children, but we have none now.

Prof. Charlton. I see Mr. Herman Bamberger, of Indianapolis, here, and I know he has been working among Jewish charities a long time. I would like to hear from him.

Mr. Bamberger. I came here to-day accidentally and am glad that I came. I have heard a good deal this evening of Christian charity. I suppose that is not meant in a denominational way at all, because, as I understand Christianity, although I am a Jew, I think it covers a large field. I think Christianity means to be a good man or a good woman. I do not believe that it is necessary to say to an audience like this that there are some Jews in the country who are charitable not alone for themselves, but for all mankind. I could tell you of the different institutions that we maintain without calling upon the public for one cent. We maintain an institution which opened in 1868 with twenty-four inmates. We have since graduated two thousand. Ninety-five per cent. of those who have been graduated are to-day honorable members of society, situated well in the world, and a great many of those who have been reared in the institution are to-day taking a hand in maintaining it. Charity knows no creed. I myself stand upon that platform. I am opposed to the State taking care of our dependent children. In that respect I agree with Father Guendling. The only thing that I see that the State should do is to educate the children in our blessed free schools. That is the only justifiable part of the State in maintaining my child or your children or all children. The school is the place to educate the child; the church is the place to teach it morals. We maintain benevolent societies. We maintain homes for the aged infirm. We have not alone orphan asylums to raise these children, but when men and women get old, when by misfortune they have lost their property, then we say, "Come within these walls without pay and without charge." We have a system of schools. After the children have passed the grades in which we are capable of teaching them we send them to High School, where they receive the same instruction that your children do and that my children do. Then at the age of fifteen they are graduated. Before the graduation comes the superintendent has found homes for them—homes where they can learn a business. We have a shoe shop in which all the shoes which the children need are made and repaired by the inmates of the institution. Now, it does not follow that when a boy learns the shoemaker's trade that he is to be a shoemaker all his life. It does not follow that when a boy is educated upon a farm that he must remain on a farm.

THURSDAY MORNING.

The first business of the day was the report of the Committee on Organization of the Next Conference. The report was as follows:

PRESIDENT—Timothy Nicholson, Richmond.

VICE-PRESIDENTS—W. C. Ball, Terre Haute.

Mrs. Claire A. Walker, Indianapolis.

Alexander Johnson, Fort Wayne.

SECRETARY—John W. Tingle, Richmond.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—

Timothy Nicholson, Richmond.

John W. Tingle, Richmond.

John Howard, Winchester.

Rev. John R. Quinlan, Fort Wayne.

Ernest Bicknell, Indianapolis.

COMMITTEE ON ORGANIZATION OF CHARITY—

C. E. Prevey, Fort Wayne.

W. C. Smallwood, Terre Haute.

Mrs. Carrie C. Puterbaugh, Peru.

C. S. Grout, Indianapolis.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELIEF OF THE POOR—

H. M. Griswold, Terre Haute.

H. B. Makepeace, Indianapolis.

R. F. Johnston, Logansport.

COMMITTEE ON POOR ASYLUM MANAGEMENT—

John C. Harvey, Centerville.

J. W. Hoover, Warsaw.

W. H. McCullough, Bowling Green.

COMMITTEE ON CHILD HELPING SOCIETIES AND INSTITUTIONS—

L. P. Alden, Terre Haute.

Mrs. Mary T. Dykeman, Logansport.

Miss Margaret Bergen, Franklin.

Mrs. M. A. Tremain, Huntington.

COMMITTEE ON PRISON REFORM—

Hon. Christian Holler, South Bend.

A. T. Hert, Jeffersonville.

Charley Harley, Michigan City.

T. J. Charlton, Plainfield.

Miss Sarah F. Keeley, Indianapolis.

COMMITTEE ON INSANITY AND ITS TREATMENT—

S. E. Smith, M. D., Richmond.

Delia E. Howe, M. D., Fort Wayne.

J. W. Milligan, M. D., Logansport.

COMMITTEE ON THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND AND DEAF—

W. H. Glascock, Indianapolis.

R. O. Johnson, Indianapolis.

DELEGATES TO THE NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION—

John C. Harvey, Richmond.

John Howard, Winchester.

Mrs. Mary T. Dykeman, Logansport.

Mrs. Julia H. Goodhart, Indianapolis.

Rev. Francis H. Gavisk, Indianapolis.

President Hackett. The work assigned for our convention this morning is Penal and Reformatory Work. We begin with a paper on "Criminal Responsibility and the Evolution of Laws in that Behalf," by Hon. Levi Mock. Mr. Mock can not be here, and his paper has been assigned to Prof. Glascock, Superintendent of the Institute for the Blind, who will read the paper.

CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY.

HON. LEVI MOCK.

Few persons have any knowledge of the cruelties that have been inflicted on poor unfortunate beings under the forms and in the name of law, and it is only by comparing our present laws with the laws in the past that we can realize the great progression made in the laws and the administration thereof.

There was a time in the mother country—England—when it was thought essential to good order and safety to the community to have over one hundred and fifty-four capital offenses, and under the common law of England and of this country for a long time temporary insanity produced by the voluntary use of ardent spirits would neither excuse, reduce or mitigate crime. During that period of legalized murder they had what was called the "wild beast test" of criminal responsibility, applying alike to men, women and children. This was the test of criminal responsibility for a long period, during which many insane victims were legally murdered—victims even raving on the scaffold were executed—and indeed, no one short of an absolute idiot was considered irresponsible for his acts. After a long contest by humanitarians this rule was abolished, and was succeeded by "the knowledge of right and wrong test," less severe, but just as arbitrary as the "wild beast test." This test of knowledge of right and wrong is the test of criminal responsibility in most of the States of the Union, but in the other States the courts have advanced to a higher sense of humanity. The Supreme Court of Indiana, as early as the year 1869, held that the "knowledge of right and wrong" was not the true test, and that it required not only a knowledge of right and wrong, but will-power sufficient to apply that knowledge properly. The court adopted the language of Judge Brewster in *Com. v. Haskell*, which is in these words: "The true test lies in the word power. Has the defendant in a criminal case the power to distinguish right from wrong, and the power to adhere to the right and to avoid the wrong? Has the defendant, in addition to the capacities mentioned, the power to govern his mind, his body, and his estate."

(Mr. Mock here gives a review of the history of the question of criminal responsibility as considered by the highest courts in Indiana and other States. Extracts from decisions are given, showing that the trend of advanced thought is in the direction of holding intoxication, or broken will-power, resulting from intemperance, to be a cause of irresponsibility in crime, in the same category as insanity. The gist of the argument is that when a man does not know what he is doing or has not sufficient will-power to resist criminal impulses he is not responsible for his acts.)

We do not see how any court ever could have held that a man was a criminal for doing an act when he was so drunk that he did not know what he was doing. Such a man may be called a law-breaker, but not a criminal. We all know that many honest and good men, with humane hearts, are the victims of ardent spirits, and we further know that most men have no sense when drunk. Some men have such peculiar temperaments that they can drink a gallon of "red drinking liquor", while others are so constituted that one pint taken in the same time will make them more wild and crazy than any person in our asylums. It seems to be all right for a man to drink a gallon a day if he can "carry" it, but the man with less sense and capacity, who drinks his pint and becomes crazy with the poison, so that he is incapable of forming any rational intent, must be held, "by construction of law", to criminally intend the acts he commits, though the courts would relieve him from a contract made while drunk, on the ground that he had not sufficient mind to be responsible for his agreement. It is very dangerous for a pint man to undertake to drink a quart. Law is an immutable principle of justice and what the courts and commentators may say is only evidence of this principle, and courts feeling bound by the opinions (called precedent) that have been announced, and are slow to discard such opinions when they are palpably wrong and contrary to reason and common sense. For over twenty years I have been convinced that capital punishment was wrong—was a relic of barbarous ages—and should be abolished. I have always thought that affixing the death penalty was a violation of the organic law of the State, which provides that "the penal code shall be founded on the principles of reformation, and not of vindictive justice", but the Supreme Court of Indiana holds that hanging is consistent with this provision. This holding must be based on the idea that the poor victim will repent when death stares him in the face, and while he is thus penitent and good he should be sent to eternity for fear that he might back-slide if left on *terra firma*. I have long been of the opinion expressed by the Board of Directors of the Northern Prison, in their report for 1892, wherein it was said: "The Board is of the opinion that crime is a disease, resulting from natural defects or vicious education, or both combined, and that no one should be confined in prison on the theory of punishment or retributive justice, but solely for the protection of society, and when so confined should be educated and elevated, if possible, to a higher standard of manhood, treated for sickness rather than wickedness."

For the reason that people generally do not give this question any real attention, it will be some time yet before our ideas can be put into practice, hence I will not enlarge on this line of thought, but believe that the time will come when all of our penal institutions will be reformatories. While Indiana is behind some of the other States in dealing with unfortunate human beings, yet she has made considerable progress toward the humane side. The reformatory for boys at Plainfield, the reformatory for women at Indianapolis, and the school for feeble-minded at Ft. Wayne are monuments of advancement of humanity and reformation in Indiana. But why should we stop with women and boys in the way of

substituting reformation for punishment? Whenever we can treat all mankind for "sickness rather than wickedness," we will be on the true basis of common sense and humanity, and not till then. Being aware that public opinion is not up to this standard, and that it is more desirable to know that which is possible of accomplishment, I will call attention to some reforms that seem to be possible at this time.

1. Capital punishment should be abolished, and from the vote taken in the House of Representatives in our Legislature of 1893, it seems that there is a decided sentiment against capital punishment. The last Legislature seemed to be in the old rut. As said by A. J. Palm: "Those who believe that a firm conviction of the sacredness of human life is the strongest safeguard against its violation, do not need the statistics of experience to convince them of the bad public policy of putting men to death, either as a punishment or an example; but there are many who, in spite of the world's experience to the contrary, still think that man is a physical coward, to be frightened into good behavior by the threat of punishment. These should study carefully the statistics furnished, under oath, and after a thorough investigation by the census authorities regarding the death penalty as a deterrent for the crime of murder. The figures show that in Michigan, where no man has been killed legally for killing illegally since 1846; in Rhode Island, where capital punishment was abolished in 1852, and in Wisconsin, where judicial murder has not disgraced the fair name of the State since 1853. In these States the crime of murder has been less frequent the past ten years, in ratio to the population, than in the remaining Northern States, where life has been exacted for life. Comment is unnecessary. If capital punishment can live after all this authoritative declaration, it must continue to live in the future as it has done in the past, on prejudice, on superstition and stupid ignorance."

2. Section 1767 R. S. 1881, provides that on a plea of guilty, if the accused is under the age of 21 years, the court may, in its discretion, withhold sentence and order the accused released during good behavior. This is a most humane provision, under which our judges have withheld sentence in many cases in Wells County, and I know of no one conducting himself so he had to be returned and sentenced. This provision ought to be unlimited as to age, and no harm can result, but much good, for the court will usually exercise a sound discretion.

3. Section 1745 R. S. 1881, which provides that counts for murder and manslaughter may be joined in the same indictment, is radically wrong, under the decisions of our courts. The court has decided that under a charge of murder, the defendant may be convicted of involuntary manslaughter.—18 Ind. 409; 87 Ind. 144. To show the injustice of such a statute under the holding of the court, I will give a demonstration from an actual case, the case of John Sibery, now wrongfully incarcerated in the Northern Prison. Sibery had been married about one year, during which time he and his wife had several quarrels and had separated and afterwards made up and had been stopping at the house of a man and wife for nine days preparatory to keeping house. Everything was lovely for the nine days, and on the morning of the tenth day Sibery was carelessly handling a revolver which was accidentally discharged and killed his wife. A coroner's inquest was held and the verdict was accidental shooting. Sibery was afterwards indicted for murder in the first degree, in the first count, and for involuntary manslaughter in the second count of the indictment. Under the count for murder, in order to show malice, the words he used and the difficulties he had with his wife were competent evidence, but such evidence is not at all competent under a

charge of involuntary manslaughter, for there is no bad intent in such case. The jury found the defendant guilty of involuntary manslaughter and fixed his penalty at fifteen years in the penitentiary. After he had served three years, the Supreme Court reversed the case on the instructions of the lower court and he was again put on trial and the jury found him guilty of involuntary manslaughter, and fixed his punishment at twelve years in the penitentiary, and he has served two years of that time. It seems strange that a grand jury, being under oath, would charge in one breath that the defendant had willfully and maliciously killed and murdered his wife, and in the next breath say that he had no intention of killing his wife, but did it in the commission of an unlawful act; but the grand jury did such a thing, and it is not an uncommon thing for a grand jury so to do. Now under this indictment—being a kind of drag-net—evidence of the difficulties between defendant and wife were admitted under the pretense of proving malice, to be used to increase the penalty in case there was a conviction of involuntary manslaughter. That in this case such was the result, there can be no question, for what jury would think of fixing a penalty of fifteen years for an accident and where there is no bad intent?

4. The greatest demand for reformation is in the laws in relation to drunkards and the treatment of drunkards. It is said by J. W. French, the worthy ex-Warden of the Northern Prison, in his last report that "seventy-five per cent. of the men who come to the prison report themselves intemperate in habits, and most of them attribute their downfall to drink." This is close the truth, perhaps, of all prisons. It seems to be tolerably well established that intoxication is a disease that can be cured, the relapses being evidence of the cure. Edward C. Mann, M. D., an eminent jurist, in his recent *Medical Jurisprudence of Insanity*, on pp. 236 and 237, says: "The single fact of the presence of mental disease should be sufficient to annul criminal responsibility, and dipsomania is eminently a mental disease resulting from a morbid irritation of the cortical sensory centers of the brain (causing them) to indulge in alcoholic stimulants and in frequent fits of intoxication. We think we fairly state the known facts of science, and the current facts respecting the disease of inebriety, when we say that clinical investigation of facts reveals generally an inherited neuropathic condition, an abnormal state of the nutrition and circulation of the brain and nerve centers, great irritability of the cerebral cognizant centers, morbid fears and dreads, morbidly colored perceptions, conceptions and misconceptions, timidity, irresolution and irritability of manner and speech, all of which are foreign to a healthy person; all these are the physical characteristics of the neurasthenic stage of inebriety." A casual observer knows that there is but little humanity or economy in our treatment of drunkards under our present laws. "Fining drunkards or imprisoning them in jail does but little toward preventing drunkenness, and the fine and cost are taken from the families of the drunkards and the imprisonment is expensive to the tax-payers."—(Prison Report.) I believe with Brother French that while we imprison men in the penitentiary for the results of their drunkenness, inebriates, while serving a sentence should take the Keely or some other cure, and the State ought to make provisions for the same in the prisons. I am also in favor of the State establishing one or more inebriate asylums for the cure of drunkards, and sending them to be cured instead of waiting for them in their crazy condition to commit some violent act, for which they will be imprisoned for life or a long term of years, and be branded as felons for the result of an insane act. Really, the only difference between the so-called criminal and what we call the normal man is, the criminal has a weaker moral power to resist temptation, and every

one knows that intoxicants greatly weaken the moral senses. I believe in a parole system for inebriates, as well as for those we call criminals, and if it is found that any one is incurable, keep him confined for life.

DISCUSSION.

Prof. Charlton. I do not think that Mr. Mock would turn a man loose who committed murder while he was drunk. I think punishment has a two-fold meaning—the prevention of crime and the reformation of the criminal. I do not think it is the severity of punishment that deters people from crime. I think it is the certainty of it. You remember away back in ancient times the old City of Thieves appointed a law-giver who put everybody to death for every crime, and, when asked why he did so, said: “Why, the least crime deserves death, and there can not be anything else for the worst crime.” The city didn’t prosper at all. I don’t believe in letting people off when they are drunk. I remember an old farmer, a rich old fellow, who had a habit of coming to town and painting it red whenever he pleased. Finally they arrested him, under a new law, and put him in the calaboose, and he lay there twenty-four hours. I saw him when he came out, and he said: “Why, this is the best law I ever saw.” I have attended a great many murder trials, and in nearly every case the fellow was drunk. He fortifies his courage by getting full of liquor, commits crime and then makes the plea of being drunk. I think it is a good thing to punish these people, but I would not hang anybody. Neither would I have such prisons as we have. I would have every prison a reformatory, so that every man who goes there would get a positive benefit. I don’t think that a man who kills another ought to escape, but I don’t believe in taking his life. There was a time when criminals were getting off all over the country on the authority of a certain expert on insanity. He excuses everybody who commits a crime, as he takes it for granted that nobody will commit a crime unless he is temporarily insane. This matter of doing things in liquor reminds me of the story of a mouse who fell into a vessel of liquor. A cat came along and said, “I will take you out if you will let me eat you after you get out.” The mouse said, “All right,” and the cat reached in and took him out. Then he prepared to eat the mouse, but the mouse objected. “Why,” said the cat, “you told me I might eat you if I got you out.” “But,” said the mouse, “I was in liquor then and not responsible.”

The President. Our next paper is on the subject, “How Shall Prison Labor be Utilized so as Not to Compete with Free Labor?” by Mr. W. C. Ball, editor of the Terre Haute “Gazette,” and Trustee of the Reform School for Boys.

PRISON LABOR.

W. C. BALL, TRUSTEE REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Citizenship, in so far as it involves the right to participate in the making and enforcement of law, in this country makes twenty-one years of age the dividing line between youth and maturity. In Indiana the same age limit marks a broad distinction in principles and practices in the treatment of offenders against the law. Doubtless this precise age limit adopted in the latter case was suggested by

and copied from the former. It is obvious that the misconduct of youth differs so greatly in degree from the misconduct of maturity as to constitute a difference in kind. Heedlessness is at the bottom of much of it. It is frequently a more or less perverted imitation of the actions of older persons. Environment and association are largely responsible. This mental and moral stumbling is very like the tripping up of itself by the eager, hurrying, unpracticed feet of youth. When catastrophies of this latter kind occur, an universal instinct suggests the propriety of picking the boy up, dusting him off, perhaps "dusting his jacket" in every meaning of the phrase, wiping his eyes and nose, binding up his skinned shins and then and there giving him a helpful lesson in the high art of walking and running without falling, as not only the speediest, but the pleasantest and the only right and reasonable method of locomotion. Mental and moral stumbling by the young is entitled to and should be treated in the same way.

It is in accordance with this idea, not fully formulated nor understood at the time of its inception, that Indiana's Reform School for Boys at Plainfield is now maintained. The Reform School for Girls at Indianapolis is conducted on the same theory. They are reform schools, intended, by the education of heart, and head, and hand, to reform the morally, mentally, and in a sense physically malformed and deformed youth committed to their charge. The dominant idea in both these institutions is the reformation of those committed to their keeping. Investigation of their parentage, of the influences surrounding, the examples set and the opportunities for improvement afforded them in their own homes will show that in many cases they are more sinned against than sinning, and that they could not be expected to grow under such conditions and with such training and lack of training into erect and honest and useful manhood and womanhood. An ever present hope is to return them to the world with such education of head and hand as will enable them to earn honest livings in the world, with such moral training as will make them want to do it, and with such experiences of discipline in this epitome of the larger world as will bring them to a realization of the fact that honesty in the broadest sense of the word, meaning all things of good repute, is really the best policy.

A boy or girl, heedless in some ways and headstrong in others, with propensities not of the best and associations of the worst, with opportunities of going right few and of going wrong many—such a boy or girl, once headed wrong, is almost certain to get further and further wrong unless something is done, for the descent to Avernus was always easy, as was discovered long ago. To take such a boy or girl and to return him or her to society transferred on the ledger of life from the debit side of menace and misery, of watching and locking doors against, and setting police after, to the credit side, to the side of usefulness, and industry, and honesty, caring for itself and helping to keep the machinery of government moving, is to strike a good balance, even though the expense account is large.

As is known, boys are committed to the Reform School until they are twenty-one years of age. When they reach twenty-one they are released by expiration of sentence. Comparatively few go out that way. The great majority earn the right to go out long before they reach that age. They go out "on honor," as it is called. Release has been earned by good conduct in the institution. It means that they have been amenable to the wholesome discipline of the school. It also means that they have acquired the rudiments of a serviceable education in the school-room, and learned with tolerable thoroughness that one of the many trades taught to which they seemed best adapted, and perhaps partly learned several

others. In a word, the boy can go back to the world when he has shown his ability and willingness to get along well in and with the world.

The point I am coming to is that a reform school, organized and maintained on the theory already outlined, has no labor to utilize, its province being to teach its pupils how to work intelligently and effectively. Of course they should work, and as a matter of fact do work, what time they are not in school, but the object of the labor being the instruction of the laborer, the product is incidental, and is for the most part used in the maintenance of the institution and its inmates. To illustrate: Tailoring is taught, but the clothes made are for those who make them and for their fellow-pupils. With the shoemaking and mending, with the cooking, baking and laundering, with the farming and gardening, with the brick-making, blacksmithing and carpentering, with the gas-making and the steam-heating, with all the varied industries of this little world it is the same. The institution and its inhabitants for the most part use what they create. When its boys have been taught how to make an honest living and their labor has been rendered valuable, being in other respects fitted for freedom, they are sent into the world.

In my opinion the theory of the reform school should be carried a step further. An intermediate link is needed in that chain the first link of which is the reform school and the last the prison. Different treatment should be accorded those guilty of their first offense, no matter what their age, from what is accorded those who have been guilty of repeated offenses and may be said to have raised the black flag in their war on society. A man under arrest for his first offense against the law may be reclaimed. In such case the strong probability is that he can be. On every account it is worth trying. Perhaps he has not had a fair opportunity. Possibly the temptation was exceptional. Maybe he was as much sinned against as sinning. The possibilities of the case are almost limitless. Moreover, it is always prudent, to say nothing of the humanity and Christianity of it, to exhaust all possible means of preserving peace before declaring war.

Organized on my plan, next above the Reform School for boys would be an intermediate institution for persons over twenty-one years of age found guilty of their first offense. Sentence to such institutions should be indeterminate. Among other things chiefly, it should be a school. Perhaps he went astray by reason of the extreme difficulty he experienced in making a living. Probably that difficulty was due to the inadequacy of his equipment for what has not inaptly been called the battle of life. Let instruction in some useful occupation be concurrent with the treatment of his mental and moral obliquity. Here, as at the Reform School for Boys, the institution would be for the benefit of the inmates, to make workers rather than utilize work.

In the system contemplated there would be a reform school for boys as now. Graduation from it, when not on "honor" into the world, should be into an institution for feeble minded or into this intermediate reform school. Boys who could not, or would not be reformed when they reach the age of twenty-one, who did not by their character and conduct and attainments give reasonable assurance to those in charge of them that in going into the world they could or would at least try to live without making war on society should not be turned loose.

From the intermediate prison, or reform school, sentence to which, as a prime essential, should be for an indeterminate period, there should be graduation into the world on "honor" as in the case of boys from the Reform School. There should be one other class of graduates. Those who could not or would not be reformed should be sent to a prison. And in this prison the dominant idea should

be the product to be obtained from the labor of the convicts, to the end that, after all the work and worry in trying to reclaim them, organized society, ceasing to further tax itself to maintain police to catch and courts to try them and worn out with submitting to the loss and vexation of their depredations might set them to work for it. It is the utilization of the labor of this last mentioned class that I desire to consider.

Let it be clearly understood that the man, utilization of whose labor I am now considering, is one who has been labored with and for, been taught and talked to and advised and expostulated with and preached to and prayed for and had valuable time and hard-earned tax-taken money expended on, in the reform school when he was a boy, or later on, in the intermediate prison, or in both, in an unavailing effort to reclaim him. No effort has been spared, nor expense, either, to get him straight. But he persists in staying crooked and patience is exhausted. It is now his time to pay the tuition bills for the schooling he was provided with but would not receive. Those who have paid me the compliment to listen this far will understand that in this proposed plan there can be no possible place for lodgment of the idea that these third degree master workmen are not to work. Work is precisely what they are to do, and they are to do just as much as they possibly can. Sentiment and cash were both exhausted in their cases teaching them how to work. It was the hope that they would work on their own account and live honestly and be law-abiding, useful citizens. That expectation having failed, they should now be put to work for the State.

They should work at least as many hours as street car motormen and conductors, grocery store clerks and newspaper men. This seems to be severe. It is, and is so intended. It is preposterous to suggest the maintenance in idleness of lawbreakers at the expense of the law-abiding and industrious, thus lengthening their hours of toil and increasing the burdens they must bear. They should be made to work as hard as possible and as effectively as possible, to the end that they may shorten the hours and lighten the labor of those whom they have already subjected to so much labor and expense.

In the book and volume of my philosophy physical work is not a blessing. Honest men work not because they like it, but because they have wants that can be gratified in no other way than by working to secure the means of satisfying them. It is these eager-eyed, far-flying wants, that expand faster than our multiplying facilities for gratifying them, can keep pace that make men work as assiduously as they do. To make desired things easier to get, and more of them for less labor, is the genius of modern civilization in material things, and at the bottom of it the desire for rest, for less work, is as potential as the desire for more of the things wanted. We get to thinking that work is a blessing and leisure a curse because the idle chap rests only his muscles and persists in trying to stifle his necessities, his manifold and manifest wants, in his working brother's barn, where no grain of his is stored. Thus idleness becomes the symbol and synonym of wrong.

When the question comes down to the point of whether I shall work the harder and the longer to support in enforced idleness a violator of the law who has already broken my purse and my patience, or I shall make him work as hard as he can and so lighten my labor—when it gets down to that point, and that is where it must get, there isn't any question to my mind. The question answers itself. Of course getting work out of these convicts will not be unattended with difficulties. Naturally they will not want to work and naturally they will want to get away from such a prison work-house. Compulsion and confinement will both be

necessary and this narrows the field, excluding a great deal of especially disagreeable and difficult work that has to be done, and that it would be a pleasure to hand over to them to do, because it would to that extent relieve better men, and free men, from the necessity of doing it.

At recurring intervals there are speeches made and resolutions adopted protesting against convicts doing this, that and the other thing because the product of their labor enters into competition and interferes with the business of those who make the speeches and pass the resolutions. The force of these speeches and resolutions is somewhat weakened by the fact that those who make and adopt them are not infrequently persons who have taken possession of a given occupation, as if it was tangible property, and insisted that no one should learn it or follow it except by their permission, it being their private understanding among themselves that permission will be withheld if there is any likelihood of their forcible seizure and monopoly of it being shaken by an increase of the supply of those familiar with it. Indeed, at these reformatory and penal institutions the inmates are frequently given knowledge of a trade by which they make a living that they were not able to learn at their homes and for lack of which they fell into evil ways. But this aside, there is to my thinking much force in the complaint made of convict labor unfairly competing with free labor. At any rate it is a source of irritation and can, in a great part, be avoided.

This same entity, the State, which has this company or regiment or brigade, as the case may be, of laborers on its hands, whom it wants to make work, hard and effectively, to the end that they may support themselves and the State, too, as far as possible, and the nearer they can be made to do it the better—this entity, the State, has a great many calls and claims on it for material things. There are the poor-houses, one in each county, with their inmates who must be clothed and shod. Let the State's convicts make the clothing and the shoes for the State's paupers in the county poor-houses and for such inmates of the State institutions as the State must support. The State would compete with no one. She would supply her own with her own, wash one hand with the other. These supplies could be drawn on requisition, and be paid for by the counties, at such prices as would make the prison, its equipment and maintenance, self-supporting. This would do away with the complaint about competition with free labor, already mentioned. It would do more. It would relieve local and State officials—county commissioners, township trustees, poor farm superintendents and the superintendents of State institutions of much needless annoyance. It would enable them to avoid the hostility of those from whom they do not purchase supplies. It would screen them from the suspicion of favoritism and dishonesty. It would save the tax-payers money—always some, frequently a great deal. Politics would be lifted a little towards that higher plane where principles rather than purchases constitute the issues.

To do what is suggested here would require the equipment of the prison with machinery for the making of shoes, of cloth, hosiery, etc., and thus mean an outlay of money at the beginning, but it could soon be made to pay for itself. That the things already indicated would not provide sufficient work to keep the prisoners busy I am aware. But this is not all. It is scarcely a beginning. Much more remains and substantially in the same line of the State supplying her own needs out of her resources. After many years of corruption and extravagance, in which the parents of the school children of Indiana paid enormous tribute to the school book publishers, the present wise and just law was adopted. Under the provisions of this law the State Board of Education received competitive bids on

school books or manuscripts, on the merit of which the Board passes, and awards the contracts to the lowest and best bidder. These books are then bought by the town or township at the awarded price and sold to the pupils at cost. My plan for supplying these books for the school children is the present one except that the State Board of Education should purchase school books in manuscript form. The books should be printed and bound for the school children of the State by the State's prisoners, and be issued to the town and township officials at cost or a fraction above cost and sold to the pupils as is now done. Illustrations for the books, probably, could not be made in the prison, possibly the type-setting could not be done, but in this case and in every case where any part of a given piece of work could not be done inside the walls it could be procured outside on competitive bids, and whatever could be done inside should be done there. In the same way the Indiana law reports, the annual reports of all the State's institutions, the books and blanks for State, county and township officials could all be made there, possibly the paper included.

Without going into particulars, for the subject expands on contemplation and involves a multiplicity of details, the working out of which would require more time than can be devoted to it here, the core of my contention, the idea on which I desire to concentrate attention is that the State's convicts should do the State's work, supply those things that the State does now provide for the paupers, her insane, her officials, and, in the way indicated, for her school children. This would take the State out of the market entirely, both as buyer and seller. She would not compete with any one in trade. People would not have to compete for her trade except in the limited way indicated, and certainly would not get her work as patronage through the favor of officials. Out of her own resources she would supply her own needs.

To my fancy there is something akin to the eternal fitness of things in making those who impoverished all by the heavy cost of their long but ineffective training provide clothes and shoes for the helpless poor, print books for expounding those laws they violated, print school books for children and, in a word, do all the work they can for that State which had done so much for them and whose solicitude they have so poorly required.

DISCUSSION.

Rev. H. Lewellyn. I admire this paper very much. I think its suggestions wise. If there could not be enough work of the finer sort, such as school books, law books, etc., why not have these men do something for the improvement of our roads. It seems to me that in some ways the county might supply employment.

Timothy Nicholson. I think that this Conference and this State owe a debt to our brother for the suggestive remarks which he has made upon this question, which has claimed and must continue to claim a great deal of attention until it is solved. We never can have the institutions so reformatory as they should be until we have an intermediate institution. A man may be sixty years old and commit a crime for the first time in his life. That man is not a criminal, but under some extreme provocation he has committed a crime. Now, to sentence such a man as that and put him in with the hardened criminals in our Northern and Southern penitentiaries is wrong. We need an intermediate prison. But Mr. Ball has brought us up to that intermediate prison through the reformatory schools in a way that I had never thought of before. That the boys in the reform schools who will not be reformed should be sent to this intermediate prison and

not turned loose upon the community, and after a series of years, if still not reformed, be transferred to these other institutions for hard labor. This is a thought which is entirely new to me. The intermediate prison has claimed the attention of reformers for many years. We must have a place where first offenders, whether fifty or sixty or seventy years of age, shall have a trial and a chance for reform.

Mrs. Margaret F. Peelle. I am glad to see the subject of an intermediate prison brought up. I visited the Northern Prison last week and I saw young men—boys not over eighteen—in the same cells with hardened criminals. The prison is so crowded that they have to be put in that way. I think that now is the time to establish an intermediate prison.

Mrs. Claire A. Walker. Our prisons are too full from little offenses. That is where an intermediate prison would be valuable. Don't let it be a prison, but let it be a school for light offenders. I think that when a man reaches the age of fifty or sixty years he ought to be held responsible for his actions. It may be his first offense, but I think men and women of that age should be held responsible.

Prof. T. J. Charlton. We have been talking in Indiana for a good many years about the desirability of an intermediate prison. There is a way in which we can have an intermediate prison in one year at a cost of less than \$3,000. All we have to do is to select one of our two prisons. I would prefer the Southern, and then simply transfer certain men from one to the other. There are only eight men who stand in the way. They are the wardens and the directors. The Legislature would approve that plan at any time and so would the Board of State Charities. Out of the 1,700 prisoners you can take 600 that will be under twenty-two and start off with an intermediate prison at once. That is the only way we are going to get it.

Mr. Samuel Foster. I have found this meeting this morning a very comforting one. I have found that very much that I have been ascribing to my own indolence has been merely disease. Heretofore I have thought that when I have been indisposed to work it was because I was lazy. I am glad to hear that I was sick. I think the danger to those who make it a business to engage in charitable work is this one of excessive charity. Now, I do not believe in heredity as applied to man's moral nature. I think that a good man, unlike a poet, is not born; he is made; and that what we are in life depends almost entirely upon environment and education. Otherwise I can not account for the fact that our best citizens have the greatest reprobates oftentimes for children. Our biggest rascals are descendants of a long line of men and women whose lives have been irreproachable. On the other hand you will find the son of Jesse James to-day a respectable citizen. I came in to hear the paper read by Mr. Ball, and I feel amply repaid for it. I think you are disposed to underestimate the importance of the question which Mr. Ball discussed. It is a difficult question to solve. Mr. Ball's suggestions are admirable. It seems to me they ought to be published far and wide and given something of an impetus, so that we might get some benefit from this conference of charities. Now, you talk about an intermediate prison. No doubt it is very much needed. I have found that we need more common sense on the part of our judges. Not a great while ago I read an account of something of this sort: Two men were up before the judges of our courts. Both pleaded guilty. One was accused of having in his pocket tickets to which the names of some of the business men of Ft. Wayne were appended. He had not undertaken to secure money upon them, as he admitted himself that he was using them for a "bluff." His companion before the bar was a man who had almost cut the life out of a

fellow and the man who had been assaulted had spent weeks in the hospital. He had to undergo the loss of one of his legs. It was just a question whether the man should be tried for murder or not. They both pleaded guilty and they both received two years in the penitentiary. The trouble, it seems to me, is that we do not make the punishment fit the crime. We do not go into the intent back of the man. This man who almost cut the life out of his fellow being had murder in his heart, and, as you will all agree with me, he was no fit associate for the fellow who was trying to get something to eat and a place to sleep merely by "springing a bluff" upon some one and borrowing a little money. We run our courts on what seems to me very strange principles, and for the condition of things I very largely hold the legal fraternity responsible. What legal ethics are is past finding out. The average prosecuting attorney, when he has a criminal before him, does not aim to have justice done. He is anxious to hang a man. I think, ladies and gentlemen, if you would get down to the root of the matter you should begin with the practice of law as well as the passage of law and try to instill into the men who have the criminals before the courts a little responsibility for the discharge of their duty.

Mr. John Howard. If we are so close to this intermediate prison as Professor Charlton thinks we are; if there is only a matter of \$3,000 between the people of this commonwealth and a thing we have all decided upon, we had better have it, and if any one stands in the way we had better ride him down. The wardens ought not to be allowed to stand in the way of the people. We are a good deal nearer that than I had any idea we were. As to the question, How shall prison labor be utilized so as not to compete with free labor, I would like to ask if the means proposed by Mr. Ball are not just exactly the means we have now, shifted to the shoulders of different parties—if they would not still come into competition with free labor?

Mr. W. C. Ball. My idea is that nobody has any right to insist that the State should be a patron of his business. All I propose to do is to take the State out of the market, both as a buyer and as a seller. I would have a shoe factory in this concern and it would make all the shoes needed on the poor farms and other institutions of the State. The Superintendent, instead of going to one store and making all the other shoe men angry, would say, "We are not in the shoe business." The State Prison could charge the county what it pleased. I believe in making such charges as would make a profit and it would go to the State. They would not sell shoes to any dealer and in that way compete with any other shoe manufacturer. I am never troubled with the idea that there is not enough work to do. There will always be more work than people can do. The central thought I have is this: After we have been working with these gentlemen ten or fifteen years in the reformatory, then I propose to turn them around and make them work just as hard as they can, and effectively, too. I am interested in the product and I want to make as much out of that as can possibly be made, to the end that I can work a little less myself. I am constitutionally tired and I am not above having some one else work for me. I would make these people do all the disagreeable work that has to be done.

Prof. T. J. Charlton. We have a printing office with forty-eight or fifty boys, yet we are not allowed to print our own annual report. We have to pay the State Printer for 400 copies and we don't need one. We are a slave to the State Printer. We have to pay him out of our own fund for 400 copies of our annual report and then we have them printed by our own boys.

The President. We now have a paper by Miss Laura Ream, entitled "Reformatory Extension; the Organized Care of Convicts and Reformatory Girls and Boys." Miss Ream was prevented from coming here on account of sickness and her paper will be read by Mr. Bicknell.

REFORMATORY EXTENSION.

MISS LAURA REAM.

When assigned the honor of addressing the Conference I was further complimented by being given a choice of subjects. I selected that of "Reformatory Extension" for many reasons. In the first place, as a Trustee of the Indiana Reform School for Girls, the most difficult problem always before my mind and heart is the future of the girls when out on ticket of leave or by reason of expiration of sentence. This point grew in importance when I tried to express my ideas of the relation of a Trustee to an institution before the Conference at Terre Haute. The first very serious thought given this subject, however, was on the occasion of a visit to the Reform School for Boys. Superintendent Charlton asked me in Chapel to say something to the boys. As a rule the sound of my own voice puts my senses to flight and paralyzes utterance, but I must have said something acceptable, for they asked me to speak to them again in the afternoon at Sunday-school, and I did.

But the next time I was at the Reform School for Girls I was greatly embarrassed by the question why I had never said anything to them. I could not say to those good girls that the outlook for them, in comparison with that of the boys, was so discouraging that it palsied speech. You know that if a boy is a good mechanic, holding his own with the skilled or experienced workman by his side, and thus is enabled to satisfy the most exacting demands of a contractor, the question is not asked him where he learned his trade. Not so with our poor girls. On the contrary, the stigma attached to their apprenticeship is so great that pains are taken to suppress the knowledge of their stay at the Reformatory. The very completeness of their spiritual, mental, physical and industrial training gives them a taste for refinement, which is a snare. There are so many more allurements to vice than incentives to virtue.

I would like, in the first place, to impress the fact on the public that the girls in the Reform School are largely self-supporting. Besides the part they have in the "receipts and earnings," which figure in the annual reports of the institution to the Governor of the State, there is an immense amount of daily service, such as household and outdoor work, of which no account is taken and to which little heed is given by the public. The support of the tax-payer is very little in comparison with the value of the years of service referred to. Above all, I would like the public to realize that when a Reform School girl has served her sentence she has expiated her fault. She comes out as acquit of blame as if she had been discharged by the court instead of having been committed to the charge of the institution. I make no plea for organized help for the girls of the Reform School when discharged. They have been graduated from an organized system of training. I want individual help. I want personal interest and aid. As far as our

girls are concerned they have had enough, if not too much, organized aid when they leave the institution. Since the fire at our institution there is an open question if there has not been too much surveillance. It is a serious question and invites discussion. Since the fire there have been at least one-third more officers employed in order to guard the premises from any chance of a repetition of that disaster. The girls mainly instrumental in that incendiarism were Guards of Honor, and therefore no Guards of Honor (nor any other girls) have been trusted since. Is this quite fair? Is it fair to the girls and to the officers? Does it follow that all the teachings of those officers are fruitless? Is it true, can it be that the sentiment of honor is extinct in every girl's heart? Making allowance for natural timidity in consequence of the fire, and the necessity for vigilance and watchfulness, does there not come a time when the Guards of Honor can again relieve the cares of the overburdened Superintendent and officers?

The question of the future self-sustaining responsibility of the girls bears an important relation to this condition of affairs. How are they to resist temptation and bear themselves spotless in truth and virtue before the world if made helpless by distrust? I am persuaded our girls are worthy of confidence, both in and outside of the institution, and if not qualified to act for themselves, no organized scheme of protection can avail them. What I studiously desire is to emphasize the fact already urged that when released they have expiated the offense for which they were committed, and in whatever line of usefulness their future is cast, it is the individual and personal duty of our good citizens to extend a helping hand. Give them a working chance. They may be a little slow to perform domestic service, for in an institution they have been accustomed to working on a large scale, but they will be quick to learn for they are willing and anxious to please. They have been used to constant care and may at first tax the patience, but so have they been used to forbearance and their hearts readily respond to kindness. They have been used to religious training and exercises, and the responsibility of an employer is great who does not encourage the sentiment and habit of devotion.

At the close of the morning session, President Hackett announced the following persons as members of the committee on resolutions: Mr. John C. Harvey, Prof. T. J. Charlton and Miss Isabella W. Roach.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Meeting called to order by Mr. Timothy Nicholson in the absence of President Hackett.

Mr. H. B. Makepeace, (Trustee Center Township, Marion County, containing the city of Indianapolis). In townships of 10,000 population or more, the trustee ought to have a visitor to assist him in all cases. It is simply impossible for him to take the time to investigate all the cases that come in. I have two visitors to assist me and they are kept busy all the time. One of my assistants has been in the office for ten years and knows all the regular applicants. In that way we get rid of a large part of the worst element. In the month of September I assisted 113 cases at the expense of about \$200 for groceries and probably a small amount for fuel. We refused to assist 65 during that month. I think that nine times out

of ten the trustee would have given half those cases the benefit of the doubt and assisted them. During the month of August I paid out for groceries \$99, and for transportation \$26. Sometimes when we investigate cases we find that it would be cheaper to send them on than to keep them, and the commissioners order us to send them on. We had about sixty cases on the books that are regular, and some of them I found had to be dropped. Some of them I found had an income of \$8 and \$10 a week. We have refused 57 applicants so far this month. The applications are running a little higher than they did in September. My total expense for September, not counting the burial of old soldiers, was \$259.46. During the month of August it was \$268.42. I have had the assistance of the Charity Organization Society. We have a meeting every Wednesday afternoon and compare notes. They take charge of a great many cases. We have many societies in Indianapolis that are working hand in hand. Every city ought to have just such organizations.

Mr. Henby. I would like to ask one question of Mr. Makepeace. Did I understand you to say that you do not assist when, on investigation, you find that they have relatives to whom you can send them?

Mr. Makepeace. When able-bodied tramps come in and want transportation, I tell them that walking is very good. Usually when applicants come in and want to go to a certain place, we inquire very particularly if they have friends and we telegraph and find out the facts. If we find they have friends at the places to which they wish to go, who are willing to care for them, we send them.

Mr. Alexander Johnson. I wish to call the attention of the Township Trustees to some thoughts with regard to their duties as Overseers of the Poor, which may not so far have occurred to them. We have just now in Indiana nearly 1,100 trustees, newly in office. They will hold their positions for nearly four years, and in that time they may make great changes for good or for ill in their townships.

The work of administering relief, which seems at first such a simple and easy thing to do, is really, if we do it conscientiously, one of the most difficult duties which any public officer is ever called on to perform. This is because the consequences of charity are often so different to what we expect. A few years ago hardly anybody dreamed of applying real scientific principles to relief work. But lately we have begun considering charity from a scientific point of view. We are not content with merely feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and sheltering the homeless. We want to know what will be the *effect* of our alms, and whether sometimes we are not increasing indirectly the suffering which we directly relieve. It is a duty incumbent upon every person who has to administer charity, especially if he is a public officer, to study the work very carefully and make sure that what he is doing is being done in the very best way, not only to help the needy, but to avoid breeding pauperism as far as possible.

Now, when we look at the problem from the point of view of a good citizen, one of the first things we see is that to set people at work, if they are in poverty and able to work, is the very best thing we can do for them. In every part of the State we find people needing work and others needing workers, perhaps within a few miles of each other. The trustee who knows his township as he ought to know it, can very often bring the two together, and he will often find that an offer of work does away with an application for relief. Very often in a family there are boys or girls who might be set at work, and the fact that the trustee expects every one able to labor to be doing his share before relief is given, may make quite a difference in the way they apply themselves. Of course to do this means

that the trustee must *investigate* the full circumstances of the family, not merely take the word of the applicant, and so we come at once to the A B C of sound charity.

Now, what do we mean by *sound charity*? We mean charity conducted on business principles; the principles which are necessary to the safe and profitable conduct of any business. We must know what we are doing; that is to say, we must *investigate*. We must know what we have done; that is to say, we must keep careful and exact accounts. We must know what others are doing; that is to say, we must *work in co-operation* as far as we can with other people who are doing charity work in the same neighborhood. All this we must do, and must do it all in the spirit of kindness. Without kindness, without true consideration for the welfare of those who ask our aid, charity is worth nothing and less than nothing. It is almost certainly an injury, not a benefit, to the recipient.

I know, in asking the trustees to do their charity work in such a spirit and by such methods as above indicated, I am asking a great deal more than the letter of the law seems to require. But to a trustee who takes a high view of his duties and responsibilities I do not think this will seem too much to ask. When you remember how great is the authority given you in your townships, what great opportunities are placed in your hands for the welfare or otherwise of the taxpayers and your fellow-citizens generally, I think you will agree with me that to perform all your arduous tasks in the very best possible way is nothing but your duty as faithful public servants.

Now, in the towns and cities where the system of Associated Charities has been introduced you will find my advice quite easy to follow. According to that system, if properly carried out, you belong to that society, you are a part of it. Not merely you may work with it, but it can not properly work without you. Attend the conference meetings either in person or by deputy. Make use of its registration. Study its principles and you will find an immense advantage in doing so. Not only will this be an advantage to you, but you can keep the society itself up to its work by expecting from it the aid which such a society is organized to afford. But to the very much larger number of Trustees who must work practically alone, who have no Associated Charities to help them, it is not quite so easy to apply the principles above indicated. They have, however, the advantage of living in more thinly settled communities, where accurate knowledge of the people is more easily obtained, and I believe any trustee who determines to apply the principles of complete investigation, accurate registration and friendly co-operation, will find a way to do it.

You will find that in every county in Indiana there are pauper families. You will find that they have been getting aid for generations. We are building up a pauper class. What does this pauper class amount to? Our petty criminals, our sneak thieves, a great many of our deaf and dumb, our insane, a great many who come to the School for Feeble-minded, all the paupers in our poor-houses belong to that class which has been built up in a great degree from what we call outdoor relief; the relief given to people who are not in charitable institutions. Relief is a good deal like medicine. If you go to a quack doctor he gives you a little medicine that relieves you a little to-morrow, but in a few days your illness comes back worse than ever. That is just the way with outdoor relief. When we give relief to one of these pauper families it is a very serious thing. These rules govern it: First of all, investigation, actual knowledge, careful consideration to decide just what to do with any particular family. When people are just coming to that last stage is the time to save them. As officers of the

county and officers of the State we are bound to administer relief according to laws, and people have a right to demand it of us. It is our duty to consider carefully in every case what the effect is to be of what we are doing, and find the best plan for saving the citizen.

There is another thing which the trustees have to deal with. People say, "Now, to keep a person in the poor-house costs the county \$1.50 or \$1.75 a week. If you can give a dollar or two in temporary relief and keep the person out of the county house, that is the best thing to do." A great many people can not get along without a township order if they can get it; but they can get along if they can not get it.

To all I would especially urge great care in dealing with the children. Do not allow them to come to your office. Send them away when they come, and tell them their parents must do that. We have many grown-up paupers now on our hands. Do not let us make more out of little children, and the little child who learns the way to a trustee's office to ask for help has learned the road that leads to dependence and pauperism, and the poor-house at last.

In what I have said above I have not dwelt upon the saving of money to be affected by the business methods I have indicated. I have dwelt more upon the thought of saving men, women and little children. It is worth while to try hard to save money. As public officers it is your duty to spend the funds entrusted to you with the most scrupulous care. But my appeal to you is as Christian men and good citizens to do all that in you lies to make your township a better place because you have lived and worked in it. And in no one respect, not even in the management of the township school, have you so great an opportunity to promote the welfare of your fellow citizens as you have in the management of the relief of the township poor.

Mr. George Bishop. I am glad to see so many of the trustees who have thought it their duty to come here. The lecture just received from Mr. Johnson I am satisfied would pay any trustee for coming. I believe that all will profit by it. He has touched the spot in its vital point. We find it very complicated to deal with the poor and with the transient customers. It is not all, I find, for the trustee to make arrangements whereby he can get reduced rates on the railroad. It is a serious matter to determine to whom you will give transportation. When I have poor in my neighborhood who want to go to another neighborhood, if they satisfy me that they will not worry me by coming back, I invariably send them. We make it a point not to burden any other township or counties with our poor unless we are satisfied that they will be better off where they are going than where they are.

A Delegate. We are not all provided with the assistance necessary to hunt for the worthy and the unworthy. When a case comes up and it is the first time I have seen the applicant I don't know how much of his story is true or untrue. But if I find out anything favorable I give him a small pittance, and then make it my duty to go and investigate to the best of my ability. I believe it is the duty of the commissioners to give their trustees some assistance in the office. Some trustees have not guarded the funds as well as they might, but at the same time I believe we are placed there to relieve the distress of the worthy, and I would rather err on the side of mercy than to refuse one who was worthy.

Mr. Johnson. I would like to ask Mr. Bishop if he receives help from the Associated Charities of Richmond.

Mr. Bishop. I do, Mr. Johnson. I am trying to work hand-in-hand with the Associated Charities. I find that they are a great benefit to me, and if they

can help me they do so, and if I can help them I am very glad to do so. I want all the trustees to see the importance of co-operating with the Associated Charities.

Mr. Johnson. Associated charities means all the different charitable enterprises working together. The great trouble with the charitable relief societies is the question of inadequacy. You will find one society who never gives coal and groceries to the same persons, as though they could eat coal and burn groceries. What the township trustees ought to do in the cities where they have associated charities is to go right in with them and help them along. We all need outside criticism. We need people to come in and look at our work from the outside. The township trustee can do more with an associated charities than any other man because he has the strongest hold upon them. He has as much to say there as anybody else has. Let us have that idea in mind. We are not one person alone. We are all working for one thing.

Mr. Ernest Bicknell. I want to follow what Mr. Johnson has said with a few figures which the Board of State Charities has collected. I have had the pleasure of meeting a good many of the new trustees and they impress me as being determined to do their duty. We have been gathering some statistics about what it costs the State for poor relief by the township trustees. A man can read the Auditor's report of his own county and find what the township trustees give out for the poor, but he doesn't see what it costs in the State. It piles up to a tremendous amount in the State. The corners have to be watched very closely. A little here and a little there means a big pile by the end of the year. The demoralizing effect of giving money to people out in the communities is very marked. Other people around in the neighborhood see where they are getting it, and they wonder why they can not get some, too. It may seem cheaper on the face of it to give a family a dollar a week and let it stay at home than to send it to the poor asylum, to live off the county there; but it doesn't work that way. If the county commissioners in some of these counties had a good asylum, large enough for all of the paupers in the county, and then gave orders that no regular help should be given to anybody outside, but that all the "regulars" should be sent to the asylum, they would find that about half of them would go to the asylum and the other half would support themselves.

Now here is the experience of Center Township, Marion County. The city of Indianapolis became the center of a distribution of public money that grew year after year, until one year the Township Trustee gave away \$80,000 to the poor. He simply shoveled it out. He gave orders right and left. The people would stand it no longer. A change in office brought in a new Trustee, Mr. Smith King, who began a system of investigation and the first year he was in office he got the amount down to between \$30,000 and \$40,000. The next year he reduced it still more and the last year he was in office he gave away but about \$7,000. Since then we have had another Trustee, Mr. S. N. Gold, who run it down until he got below \$4,000. The Charity Organization Society in Indianapolis has been established since that \$80,000 year that I have spoken of, and the different private societies have worked together. While that amount of money was being crowded down from \$80,000 to \$4,000, the population of Indianapolis doubled. There is the effect of doing this thing in a business-like, systematic way.

That is just one illustration, but we can go all over the State of Indiana and find others in the same line. The amount of assistance that trustees give in their different townships is really no indication of the amount and distress in those townships. You can not tell by the amount of money that was given away how

much was really needed. This is all wrong. Compare Randolph County with Henry. They lie side by side and both are rich, agricultural counties. Randolph has a population of 28,000 and Henry has 24,000, yet Henry County Trustees gave away \$15,000 while Randolph gave away less than \$7,000 in the same year, 1894. Was there any sense in that? Was it business? Can any sane man stand up and point out any excuse for it? It can not be defended or excused. The trustees had their own private business and they attended to that and let the township business take care of itself. Then there are Knox and Randolph counties. Knox County, with a population almost the same as that of Randolph, last year gave away over \$16,000 and Randolph gave away less than \$7,000. Last year Marion County, with a population of 144,000, gave away only a little over \$16,000 through the trustees. That is the difference between business and a lack of business. If the amount of money thus given away were cut down two-thirds and the remainder were spent to the best advantage, the one-third would do more good than the whole amount has done. In the year 1894 the trustees gave away over half a million dollars. Nobody knows where it went. It doesn't show for anything. People may not think that the office of the trustee is very important, but they are much mistaken. The trustee has the expenditure of money with less supervision than almost any other public officer. More depends upon his judgment and his good faith and upon his honesty than upon those of any other officer in the State of Indiana to-day. There is opportunity for great reform in the office.

The trustee should not give an order for clothing or fuel or anything until he knows right where it is going, until he knows who is going to get it, until he has a record showing when it was given and all the facts about it. Don't let people impose upon you. Don't let them come and get something and divide it with their neighbors. Get right down to business and manage your office exactly as carefully as you manage your own affairs. If that policy is followed, the result will be that instead of \$500,000 being given away, the amount will come down to \$200,000 or less. We are making paupers by the hundreds and thousands. It is estimated that 50,000 people in the State of Indiana are getting help from the township trustees every year.

Mr. Bishop. Mr. Bicknell has given an outline of a tremendous amount of work to be done. How does he expect that to be done on the sum of \$2 a day? A lot of the work that ought to be done by the trustee goes undone because he has to attend to his own business in order to make a living. It is a disgrace upon the State of Indiana that the township trustees are not paid a better salary. Isn't it a temptation for the trustees to cheat somebody? Do you suppose a man can live on the honor and glory of being a trustee?

Mr. D. E. Wilson. I accepted this position, and we all accepted it, knowing what our salaries were to be. It is a late day to complain. I have no other business, and I am not complaining of the salary. I am glad that I have been here. I have heard a good many things that I wanted to know, and it has taught me some things that I hope to profit by when I return home. There is no temptation, never has been in my case, because I am not getting big wages, to do anything dishonorable.

Mr. Arthur C. Pershing. I think we have lost some time here. There are some valuable points here to get, and I have thought there could be some suggestions made in the way of laws. In our city we have a charity organization, and we are working in harmony with each other. They report to me and I report to them. We are trying to make the poor help themselves. If they need more help than the organized charities can give them, they come to me. I think it

will be quite a help. I am not getting enough salary to hire a deputy. Every trustee in a township of 15,000 population should be supplied with an assistant, to go and investigate every case. I know from the little experience that I have had that we are imposed upon by parties that don't need help. I must do one of two things. I must give them something or turn them away. I do not want to do an injustice to any one, so I give them a small pittance and investigate the case when I have time. I can not leave my office every minute. I do detest a traveling tramp. It has become customary to ship them from one Trustee to another. These cases are the worst that I have. I will not help an able-bodied man by sending him on. He must help himself. I expect to do my duty even at \$2 a day.

A Delegate. I would like to know where they get the law for this transportation. It does seem to me that that is an expense for which no provision has been made that I ever heard of. Yet I have done a little of that.

Mr. Makepeace. I don't think there is any law at all. Where we give transportation and pay it ourselves, we get receipts from the railroads and turn the vouchers in to the Commissioners. So far they have been taking my word for it that I have done the best for the city and township. I must say that I am the only Trustee who gets a decent salary. I get \$2,500 a year, and I am allowed two visitors. The Commissioners pay my two visitors \$60 a month. That doesn't come out of the expense fund. I agree with you all. You don't get more than half enough pay.

Mr. Brackenridge. I am not a trustee, but I have been for something over seven years. When I came into the office something over seven years ago, I found the expense during the year was about \$14,000, and the names that were upon the poor roll were too many for the poor that were in the city. Studying this matter over carefully, I discovered that many of them could retire in very good order, and I commenced pruning the list. When I left the office the expense was something less than \$7,000. I know there are a good many people who are willing to live at the public expense who are abundantly able to support themselves and their families. If they can secure assistance from the public they are willing to do it. You will find all over the State this tendency upon the part of the public to go into the county treasury for their support, and it requires the most careful kind of judgment and continued work to correct the evil. I feel that the township trustees, with the advice and counsel given them, are going to make a revolution in this matter. They certainly can improve upon the past. I believe that the next Legislature will pass some law in favor of the trustees and give them a reasonable compensation for their services.

Through the courtesy of the management of the School for Feeble-Minded all in attendance upon the Conference were invited to visit that institution during Thursday afternoon. In order to do this the regular session was adjourned at 3 o'clock, and a large number of persons went by carriage and street car to the School. The visitors were shown through the various departments and given an opportunity to observe the work going on in the schools and shops, and to see the dormitories, dining-rooms, kitchens, etc. At 6 o'clock a substantial lunch was served to the entire Conference.

THURSDAY EVENING.

This session being devoted to a consideration of the care of the feeble-minded was very appropriately held in the assembly hall of the School for Feeble-Minded, in response to the invitation of the institution officers. After having inspected the School and seen the 500 unfortunate children composing its population the Conference was ready to hear a discussion of this subject with keen interest.

President Hackett. The subject to-night is the care of the feeble-minded, and our first address will be on "The Custodial Care of the Adult Feeble-Minded," by Ernest Bicknell, Secretary of the Board of State Charities.

CUSTODIAL CARE OF THE ADULT FEEBLE-MINDED.

ERNEST BICKNELL.

Much is said about the number of criminals and the number of insane persons in Indiana. Our two big prisons are crowded with convicts. Four large insane hospitals will not hold our insane. We have but one institution for the feeble-minded; yet to-day there are as many feeble-minded persons in Indiana as of criminals and insane added together. According to the last United States census there were, five years ago, 5,568 feeble-minded persons in Indiana. Our single asylum for this class of unfortunates, a school we call it, has a capacity for about 500 inmates. Some 5,000 then are in county poor asylums, orphan asylums, are being cared for by private effort or are wandering about as vagrants and beggars.

It was not until 1879 that Indiana became aware that she owed anything to her feeble-minded citizens. Since then she has done well. Her liberality has established here this magnificent institution with its great farm. The 500 inmates are well cared for. They are clothed and fed and given such training of hand and mind as they are capable of receiving. But what about the other 5,000? Does the State owe nothing to them? Is there any further duty to the public in this direction? These are questions which I would like you to consider briefly to-night.

For convenience, let us separate the broad subject into three divisions:

1. Labor and cost of support of the feeble-minded.
2. Happiness of the feeble-minded.
3. Protection for the feeble-minded themselves and for society.

As matters stand to-day the feeble-minded citizen does not amount to much as a laborer. He is more likely to be a dead weight upon his family or the community in which he lives. In many instances a single feeble-minded person proves to be such a burden that his whole family is kept in poverty and wretchedness in its effort to properly care for and support him. It is putting on brakes while the wagon goes up hill. In a poor asylum the feeble-minded inmate is of some use. The superintendent, however, has so many duties that he can not take time to give the feeble-minded inmate special attention. Every one who has had

experience with these inmates knows that they are unreliable and of little use except under close supervision. To-day there are about 1,000 feeble-minded persons in county poor asylums in Indiana. There they remain, year in and year out, a load upon the tax-payers. With proper training and supervision they could earn a considerable part of the cost of their support, but in our poor asylums they can not have the training or the supervision. Their earnings are therefore exceedingly small.

Dr. F. H. Wines, of Illinois, at the International Congress of Charities at Chicago during the World's Fair, spoke about the labor of the feeble-minded. Said he: "Some idiots can be made self-supporting, just as an animal can be. I can take a horse and make it earn money, but it can not earn money for itself. I can make an idiot earn money for me, but he can not earn it for himself. I can protect that idiot as I can a child, but the idiot can not protect himself. * * * So, when a family is in circumstances to take care of its own idiots, well and good; it is far better that they remain where they have the benefit of natural parental affection. But the great mass of families with idiotic children can not do it. * * * For this reason idiots have to be collected together, under the charge of trained attendants, and held for life."

The average cost of supporting a poor asylum inmate a year in Indiana is about \$71.00 above what he earns. The average cost of supporting each feeble-minded person kept in his own home, we have no means of knowing, but it is probably as great as in the poor asylum. Wherever the feeble-minded person is found outside the School for Feeble-Minded, his work is unsystematic and of little account, his care is expensive and burdensome, and such capabilities as might be developed by proper training and treatment are never brought into use. Suppose now we have a large number of these persons brought together into one place, where buildings have been constructed especially with a view to the needs of feeble-minded persons, and under the supervision of a sufficient number of officers who are skilled in the work and whose whole time is given up to it. We then have an opportunity to train the weak minds and clumsy hands as fully as they are capable of being trained. The inmates work always under the direction of skilled officers. Each inmate is employed at what he can do to the best advantage. As there are a great many feeble-minded persons together, it is found that they can be divided into groups according to their dispositions and ability. Some are found who show a natural aptitude for caring for cows; others do better in gardening; some are better fitted for housework; a certain per cent. like tools and can be taught to use them with sufficient skill to manufacture mattresses, brooms, shoes, clothing, and do various kinds of construction and repair work. Each group works under its particular officer and in this way works to the best advantage. The result is that the average amount of profitable labor done by each inmate in the large institution is much greater than when he was at home or in a poor asylum. At the same time he is better fed and better clothed than when at home or in a poor asylum, because he is in the hands of specialists who look after his welfare in every particular. Experience has shown that steady employment is the best remedy for the restlessness, viciousness and discontent of feeble-minded persons. The result of constant and suitable employment in the large institution is, therefore, that the inmates are more quiet and tractable than they were in the poor asylums or in their own homes.

A large institution such as I have here described could only be established and maintained by the State. But the question of cost comes in. How much greater would the expense be of supporting the feeble-minded in a big State institution

than it is in the poor asylums? We can not answer this in exact figures, but we have a means of estimating it which is reasonably accurate. This means we find in the cost of keeping the boys in the State Reform School. Last year in the Indiana Reform School for Boys, the cost of keeping each inmate was \$123.21. This included food, clothing, salaries of officers and employes and the cost of repairs and minor improvements made on the buildings and farm. We may admit at once that the cost of maintaining the adult feeble-minded would be as low as the cost of keeping the boys in reform school. But a careful comparison will show good reason for believing that the net cost of keeping a feeble-minded person in a large institution would be much less than the cost of a boy in reform school. By the use of the term "net cost" is meant the cost in excess of what the institution earns. For instance, if it cost \$100,000 to maintain an institution a year, and during the year the institution earned \$25,000 on its farm or in its shops, the "net cost" of maintaining the institution a year would be \$75,000. In the Indiana Reform School for Boys, the boys are in the school-room half of every week-day. Some are in school all day. Of those who are in school half the day, a large proportion are employed at learning trades during the other half. Most of this employment does not produce any earnings for the institution, but, on the contrary, the purchase of tools and materials for the work adds to the expense of maintenance. This is all essential and vital to the conduct of a high class reform school, such as ours in Indiana, but many things necessary in the reform and training of bright boys would be useless in an asylum for feeble-minded adults. A portion of the money spent for teachers in the reform school would be saved in the asylum for feeble-minded. The feeble-minded inmates during week days would be steadily employed at labor which would earn money for the State. In the Reform School probably less than one-third of the actual earning power of the boys is employed in earning money for the State. It seems a reasonable conclusion then that an inmate of the asylum for feeble-minded would earn more and cost less than an inmate of the reform school. This being a fact, is it not safe also to conclude that as the net cost of maintaining a boy in reform school is \$123 a year, the net cost of maintaining an adult feeble-minded person in a State asylum need not much, if any, exceed the cost of keeping him in a county poor asylum where the average is \$71 a year? Dr. G. A. Doren, who for many years has been Superintendent of the Ohio School for Feeble-Minded Children, has asserted that with a farm of 1,000 acres, he could care for all the feeble-minded of the custodial class in that State and make them actually self-supporting. While this is probably an extreme view, we are certainly conservative in estimating that the cost of maintaining the feeble-minded in a State institution would not exceed the cost of keeping them in the county poor asylum.

Having thus hastily considered the subject of employment for the feeble-minded and the cost of their support in a large institution as compared with the cost in many small ones, let us pass to the question of the inmate's own preferences and happiness. Who has not seen and pitied the one feeble-minded child in a family? Without companions, unappreciated, neglected, separated from all about him by an impassable gulf, he wanders about doing such simple chores as he is capable of, the family affection for him too often eaten away by the incessant gnawings of humiliation and care. The pitifulness of it makes the heart bleed. In the county asylum even the comforts of parental or family care are absent. The feeble-minded man or woman is simply one member of the herd. His chief animal wants are satisfied. The superintendent has neither time nor facilities for cultivating the weak mind or training unsteady and awkward limbs.

Place the feeble-minded person in a large institution especially prepared for him and all this is changed. The whole life and spirit of the institution are on a plane that he can understand and appreciate. Everything is simplified and managed for his benefit. Life is brought down to his level and he begins to enjoy it. He is surrounded by companions of his own kind and is no longer isolated and lonely. Instead of being the last person thought of and the common drudge, he finds himself "as good as anybody" and the object of solicitation and care. He is constantly inspired to do his best and the effort sharpens his wits and trains his muscles. Special amusements and entertainments are provided for him. In the poor asylum or private family he does not fit his surroundings. He is a round bolt in a square hole. In the large special institution the surroundings are made to fit him snugly and pleasantly. Being happier and more contented thus, he is more easily controlled and can and will do more and better work.

We come now to the most important considerations of all in our relations to the feeble-minded. These have to do with the protection of this unfortunate class from society and the protection of society from the unfortunates. Feeble-mindedness not only tends to perpetuate itself through heredity, but it fills the ranks of vice, contributes heavily to crime and swells mightily the hosts of pauperism. Our best efforts will be necessary if we are to check this rising tide of evil.

The curse of feeble-mindedness descends from parent to child as no other defect does. Feeble-minded parents rarely bear children of sound mind. When one parent is mentally sound the offspring may be fairly bright, but if both parents be of feeble intellect, there is little hope for aught but feeble-mindedness in the unhappy children. The great threatening danger from the increase of feeble-mindedness lies in the frequency, almost certainty with which it is passed from parent to children. We need not go far for illustrations. Every poor asylum superintendent and every other person who has given attention to the subject, can cite them. I could fill many pages of this paper with illustrations of the inheritance of feeble-mindedness which have come to my attention in Indiana. In the office of the Board of State Charities to-day are records of hundreds of families from which examples could be given. I have selected sixty-one families, which are wholly or in part inmates of county poor asylums, as affording some of the most noteworthy examples. These records are not complete. Many members of the sixty-one families selected are not enumerated because their mental condition is not known positively. Although it is certain that a great many of the omitted members are feeble minded, none are counted except where the feeble-mindedness is known through the observation of some responsible person. These families are to be found in thirty-one counties, thus representing only one-third of the ninety-two counties of the State. In these sixty-one families are known to have been 267 different feeble-minded persons, an average of four and a third to each family. These 267 feeble-minded persons consist of 101 women, 51 men and 149 children.* That is an average of three feeble-minded children for every two feeble-minded women. Here we see how the curse increases. Take the fact that there are over 5,000 feeble-minded persons in Indiana to-day, of whom about one-half are women, and think of that in its relation to the other fact that 101 feeble-minded women, of whom we have partial records, are the mothers of at least 149 feeble-minded children, and the real significance and danger of the situation begin to be apparent.

*NOTE—In cases where feeble-minded children have become mothers they are counted twice in this classification. This accounts for an apparent discrepancy between the total and classifications.

But even yet the terrible tale is only half told. It is impossible to think of the evil of feeble-mindedness without heeding the curse of vice and illegitimacy which are its inevitable accompaniments. In the feeble-minded person the animal passions are usually present and are often abnormally developed, while will and reason, which should control and repress them, are absent. The feeble-minded woman thus lacking the protection which should be her birthright, falls easily into vice. She can not, in her weakness, resist the persuasions and temptations which beset her. When her baser passions are strong, she must oppose not only the influences from without, but her own dominating desires. She is not to be condemned and punished, but rather to be pitied and helped in every possible manner. On the other hand society also is entitled to protection. Many have been the instances in which the presence of a feeble-minded woman or girl in a village or country neighborhood has been a veritable curse to the community. Unable to control her debasing propensities she has become a source of temptation and corruption to young men and boys, who otherwise would not have been led into vicious habits. Irresponsible and innocent of intentional wrong, she yet brings to our very doors the most destructive and insidious of evils.

The immorality and demoralization which thus often accompany the feeble-minded woman through life, leave in their train a harvest of illegitimacy and pauperism beyond the power of words to adequately portray. The three children of feeble-mindedness—idiocy, pauperism and illegitimacy—are monstrosities from which we must protect ourselves. They are a triple burden upon the prosperity of the people and a threat against the best in morals and education. With these helpless women mingling more or less freely in society, no remedy for the present conditions, growing worse every year as they are, seems possible. It were easy to give illustrations of the evils of which I am speaking, until the hearers would turn away sick and weary at the sad recital. A few cases of individuals and groups, however, may serve to indicate how wide spread the evils are to-day, and the rapidity with which their magnitude increases.

In one of our southern Indiana counties is a family of which from one to six members have been in the poor asylum at all times for thirty and probably forty years. Many of the members have died, but their descendants have always been ready to take their places in the ranks of pauperism and vice. It is impossible to secure a complete record of this family, but from the fragmentary history which is available and which includes probably not more than half the whole number of members, the following facts are taken. One of the oldest of the family now living was born in 1823. He is feeble-minded. His first wife was feeble-minded. Four children were the result of this marriage, two sons and two daughters. All were feeble-minded. These children were named Mary, Margaret, Andrew and George Washington. The first wife died, and in his old age this man married a second time, his second choice being also a feeble-minded woman. The two daughters which were born to the first wife of this man were, as I have said, feeble-minded. Both are living to-day, and are inmates of the poor asylum. Neither has ever married. Mary has borne six or seven children. Two or three have been dead for years, and their mental condition is not positively known. Two daughters now living are in the School for Feeble-Minded, and a son, who died within a few years, was feeble-minded. A third daughter is feeble-minded, and is the wife of a feeble-minded man. They are not in the poor asylum, but live in a neighboring county, where they are given assistance by a township trustee. This couple has one child, of whose mental condition I have no information. The other sister, Margaret, has a daughter, feeble-minded and unmarried, who

works in another county, and a feeble-minded son now in the School for Feeble-Minded. This woman has also borne two or three other children, now dead, but all said to have been feeble-minded. Of the son Andrew we have no record. He is dead, and probably died in youth. The son George Washington married a feeble-minded woman, and a feeble-minded son was born to them. George Washington afterward separated from his wife, and later married a second feeble-minded woman. Before marriage this woman had borne an illegitimate child by George Washington. This child was also feeble-minded. It should be remembered that nearly all the persons referred to in this family record have been, during the whole or a part of their lives, a burden upon the community. Every member of the family, so far as known, has been feeble-minded. Probably one-half the members of the family have been illegitimate. Those who have entered into the marriage relation have had little or no respect for it, and there is much doubt as to the legitimacy of the children born to married mothers. The history of this family is not closed. As it stands to-day, there are probably thirteen members supported wholly or chiefly through public funds. Hardly a year passes that other feeble-minded, illegitimate children are not born into the family. The burden upon the tax-payers grows greater, and the curse of feeble-mindedness and illegitimacy spreads.

From one of the best of our eastern counties the following example is taken. This record begins with a feeble-minded man, dead many years ago. Of his wife we have no record. Two daughters were born to the couple—Mary and Susan. Both were feeble-minded. Further than this we know nothing of Susan. Mary married and became the mother of two daughters, Sarah and Florence, both feeble-minded. Both Sarah and Florence were in the poor asylum when girls, and both were afflicted with a disease which resulted from leading an immoral life. Florence married and is not now in the poor asylum. She has children said to be feeble-minded, but we have no authentic information as to the number of children or their mental condition. Sarah bore one illegitimate child. This child, Ida, is feeble-minded, and is suffering from a loathsome disease. She has borne one illegitimate child which is now dead. It was feeble-minded. This is an unbroken record of five generations of feeble-mindedness.

Here is a case taken mainly from the records of a poor asylum in another Indiana county. A certain man and his wife were of average mental strength, but were first cousins. To them twelve children were born. Of these twelve children one, or possibly two, were or are bright. Two daughters, Martha and Florence, are in one of the State insane hospitals. One daughter, Mary, has two illegitimate children and is soon to bear another. The two children already born are feeble-minded. This woman is still young and likely to bring several more children of the same kind into the world during the next ten years.

In another county poor asylum is a feeble-minded woman who herself is the illegitimate child of a feeble-minded mother. This woman, now in the asylum, has four feeble-minded children, all illegitimate. Of these four children three are white and one black. One of the children, a fifteen-year-old girl, is away from the poor asylum, going about the country as she pleases, and, although but a child, has already started upon a life of immorality. There is little doubt that unless she is properly protected she will in years to come assist in increasing the host of feeble-mindedness and illegitimacy in the State.

In an asylum of a southeastern county, years ago, was a man with his sister and wife, all feeble-minded. The man's sister married and became the mother

of several children, all feeble-minded. Of these, two daughters grew to womanhood. These two daughters were Rachael and one whose name is unknown. Rachael married and bore two children, who died in infancy. She and her husband then separated and she married a negro. Both were inmates of the poor asylum and they ran away to marry. Several children were born of this second union, all but one dying in infancy. Joe, the surviving child, is feeble-minded. He has served a term in State's prison for stealing. Rachael's sister, whose given name is unknown, bore two feeble-minded daughters, both of whom are now living and both are married. One of these daughters is Lou, the other Nancy. Lou has four little children and she and her family are supported by the public, though they are not in the asylum. The mental condition of her children we do not know. Nancy is also married. She is the second wife of a feeble-minded man, who is a cripple from paralysis. The result of this marriage is four daughters, all feeble-minded. The oldest daughter, only sixteen years of age, is a bad character and has served one or more jail sentences for vicious conduct. Of this family, from first to last, it is said there has never been a female member of sound mind, and that of the male members all, with possibly two or three exceptions, have been feeble-minded. As this family to-day contains four young daughters, all feeble-minded and in the worst of associations, it does not require any stretch of the imagination to believe that unless vigorous measures of protection are taken, the record of the future will even exceed that of the past in the production of feeble-mindedness and the spread of immorality.

Enough examples have been cited, I believe, to give some idea of the conditions which prevail to a greater or less degree in every county in Indiana. It should not be forgotten that a very great proportion of the illegitimacy which exists among the feeble-minded has come to pass in spite of the best efforts of homes and county poor asylums to prevent it. Any one who has given even the briefest attention to the subject knows how totally inadequate is the protection for the feeble-minded which can be given by these institutions. Dr. Walter Fernald, the Superintendent of the Massachusetts School for Feeble-Minded Children, in speaking of the feeble-minded, has said:

"The tendency to lead dissolute lives is especially noticeable in the females. A feeble-minded girl is exposed as no other girl in the world is exposed. She has not sense enough to protect herself from the perils to which women are subjected. Often bright and attractive, if at large, they either marry and bring forth in geometrical ratio a new generation of defectives and dependents, or become irresponsible sources of corruption and debauchery in the communities where they live. There is hardly a poor-house in this land where there are not two or more feeble-minded women with from one to four illegitimate children each. There is every reason in morality, humanity and public policy that these feeble-minded women should be under permanent and watchful guardianship, especially during the child-bearing age."

In the office of the Board of State Charities we have partial records which show that in forty-two county poor asylums are, or within recent years have been, seventy-five feeble-minded women who have given birth to 137 illegitimate children. These figures, taken in conjunction with those given in preceding pages of this paper, showing that in 31 county poor asylums are 61 families known to contain 267 different feeble-minded persons, may convey some idea of the extent of this great triple evil of feeble-mindedness, pauperism and illegitimacy. In collecting these records we have felt that we are simply dealing with the surface indications. We have made no systematic effort to gather complete statistics, as

this would be impossible while poor asylum records are kept as they now are. The great underlying facts of the wretchedness and poverty and immorality and ignorance and cost we can only estimate or conjecture, but enough of the truth is tangible for us to know that the problem which we have to solve, if possible, is one of tremendous magnitude and importance.

In the famous study made by Dugdale of the Jukes family in New York it was shown that from a single feeble-minded woman descended many generations of paupers and criminals, while the worst of vices characterized a large majority of her descendants. Records were made of 709 persons who were descendants of this woman. Fifty-two per cent. of all the women in this number were prostitutes. In the 709 persons were 76 criminals. The history of this family, in its various ramifications, was obtained for a period of seventy-five years, and Mr. Dugdale estimates that the cost to the community of caring for the paupers and prosecuting the criminals of this family during that period was over one and one-quarter millions of dollars. The percentage of feeble-mindedness which descended from parent to child through all this wretched history was very great. Speaking of the evils resulting from feeble-mindedness, Prof. Charles R. Henderson, of the Chicago University, has said: "It is intolerable to permit such creatures to become parents and so multiply and perpetuate pauperism, idiocy and crime." This sentiment has been expressed in various forms by every person who has given the subject attention. Since all feeble-mindedness does not come from feeble-minded parents, but may be caused by sickness or accidents in infancy, or by pre-natal influences of which we know but little; there is small hope that any method of prevention can ever eliminate feeble-mindedness entirely from among the people. It does seem clear, however, that if those who are feeble-minded could be effectually prevented from bringing children of their own kind into existence, we would have cut off the greatest and most menacing source of supply.

Even though the protection of the feeble-minded on the one hand and of society on the other should draw heavily upon the public treasury, it would none the less be in the interests of real economy. It is impossible to calculate what even one feeble-minded woman may cost the public when her vast possibilities for evil as a producer of paupers and criminals, through an endless line of descendants, is considered. If the State can seclude such a woman and thus at one stroke cut off the possibility of a never ending and ever widening record of evil and expense, shall it do it? Can it afford not to do it? The people can not choose whether or not they will support the feeble-minded. That problem solves itself, always in the same way. The feeble-minded must be supported by the public. It may be through the charity of neighbors and friends. It may be through the township overseer of the poor, or the county poor asylum, or the hospital, or the jail, or State's prison, but the public always pays the bills. And steadily, during all these efforts to assist the helpless feeble-minded, that unfortunate class continues to rapidly reproduce its kind and swell the host of paupers and criminals. The State itself is the only agency by which the feeble-minded may be humanely and mercifully, but firmly, taken in hand and placed where they can be utterly prevented from producing the evils touched upon in this paper. Does not every sentiment of humanity and pity and business demand that the State shall take this step? It would mean the expenditure of some money, it is true. It would mean the expenditure of a large amount of money. But it would save in time to come so great a sum of money that the expenditures now needed to provide for these people would seem, beside it, comparatively small. I believe that the calm judgment of

the people of Indiana, could they once fully and clearly understand the magnitude and gravity of this problem, would be overwhelmingly in favor of promptly taking such measures as promise to most effectively check the evils which have here been portrayed. When the dictates of humanity and public economy are in entire harmony it would seem that decisive action ought not to be long delayed.

President Hackett. The next address is upon "The Colony Plan," by Alexander Johnson, Superintendent of the State School for Feeble-Minded.

THE COLONY PLAN AS IT IS AND AS IT MAY BE.

ALEXANDER JOHNSON.

The admirable paper which Mr. Bicknell has just read to us deserves the profound attention of every citizen of the State. I do not think that it would be possible to make a stronger argument in favor of the necessity of the permanent State control of all the feeble-minded. The dreadful facts, especially with regard to the female imbeciles, which Mr. Bicknell has presented, are enough to make any one who is not utterly callous feel the absolute necessity of something being done to remedy the evil which he has so forcibly described. These facts are known to every one who has had intimate relations with county poor asylums and their management, and those of us who have had these relations in times past feel that this question ought to be a burning one, that it ought to be impressed upon the minds and hearts of the citizens of Indiana until popular indignation shall be aroused.

I agree entirely with Mr. Bicknell's statement as to the necessity of State care, and, with an added word of caution, I would also agree with his estimate of the probable cost of giving this care. If we remember that the class about whom Mr. Bicknell has spoken is the able-bodied adult, high-grade imbeciles, not the low-grade idiots nor the feeble-minded small children, I believe that they can be cared for, if we have proper conveniences, adequate land, buildings, etc., at the figure that he has mentioned, or even a little less. I wish to state very strongly that it is from the high-grade imbeciles, not the low-grade idiots, that the dangers spring which Mr. Bicknell has so forcibly described. I would also put in a reminder as to the cost of the literary school proper. Mr. Bicknell's figures, without some caution, might lead to a serious under-estimation of the necessary cost of that department. The school department for the feeble-minded is inevitably much more expensive per capita than that of the Reform School. We must have one teacher at the least for 20 scholars, if we are to secure any good results, while with the strict discipline of the Reform School one teacher can care for as many scholars as she does in the ordinary city public schools, if not rather more.

In all institution care of helpless and defective people, two tendencies, which are almost contradictory, have to be recognized. The first is the tendency to economize by bringing large numbers of inmates under one management in a large institution. The second is the tendency to improve administration, and secure better results in carrying out the objects of the institution by separating them into groups of comparatively small size, usually done by trying to keep the

institutions small and homelike. Difference of opinion, as to which of these tendencies ought to prevail in any given case, has led to interminable discussion as to the best plan of institutions. We have recently hit upon a method which reconciles these differences. It is what is known as the colony plan. We gain all, or nearly all, the advantages which accrue from large institutions under one head, as well as the other advantages which come from careful classification of our inmates into small groups, with arrangements appropriate for each class, when we advance from the large single institution to the plan of a central parent institution surrounded by a group of small colonies.

I have to describe to you the colony plan as it has been begun in this institution, and then tell you what we hope our colony may grow to in the future. We have under the care of this institution at present about 500 children. They vary in age from five years old to five and thirty, but they are all children to us and always will be. Rather less than half of this number attend school. About 100 of these go all day to school. The remainder of the school children attend school half day, and are employed the other half day in the various domestic and industrial departments of the institution. Of the other children, who do not attend school, about 100 belong to the lower custodial grades who are unable to do anything for themselves or others, while the other 150 are all more or less usefully employed. Some of them make shoes, others make clothing, others work in the kitchens, in the barn and in the various other shops which the delegates were shown through this afternoon, and twenty-two of them form the nucleus of our farm colony.

The members of the last legislature were so convinced of the value of labor for these children and of the possibility of employing them at farming, with profit to the State and themselves, that they gave us an appropriation to buy 250 acres of land. This land lies about a mile and a quarter from the main institution, and here is where our farm colony is situated. Our farm is just beginning, but it already shows a profit to the State, since the value of the products last year was \$800 more than it cost to produce them. With a minimum of hired employes, the farm boys give us a good supply of fresh and wholesome milk, averaging about seventy gallons daily. They care for a large drove of hogs, which will give us all the hams, bacon, lard, etc., the institution will need. The farm also produces a good share of the hay and other feed for the horses used at the institution proper and a considerable quantity of fruit. If you could see these boys, you would agree with me that they are the healthiest, happiest and most contented lot of fellows we have in the institution. This is our colony as it exists to-day, a small beginning, indeed, and yet a seed from which we hope much will grow.

Now, when I begin to describe the colony as it may be, I must look a good many years ahead. It is not well to attempt to grow too quickly, and a colony ought to grow—it ought not to be manufactured. At any rate, in Indiana, we believe in gradually increasing and developing those things which are being well done rather than in trying experiments on a very extensive, and therefore very expensive, scale. We have now made arrangements which, when successfully carried out, will provide for an increase of our present colony to about fifty inmates, and it must necessarily be several years before the number can be much greater. Our farm is separated, by belts of woodland and other natural features, into several divisions, in such a way that we can have several houses, each with extensive grounds, quite separated from all the others. Some such arrangement is very desirable for a large colony. The next department of the colony we hope

to build is a home for the adult females of the higher grade. This is the class which, from every consideration of humanity and Christianity, as well as of good business policy for the State, need most to have the State's custodial care. For such a home we have selected a beautiful knoll, away from the main road and usually out of sight from the present buildings. Adjoining it is a piece of land well adapted for fruit culture. It is sheltered from the north and west by a belt of timber, while it is readily accessible by a side gravel road which branches from the main road at the corner of the farm. Here we hope to colonize from one hundred to two hundred of that class of women whom Mr. Bicknell has so powerfully described to you. We hope to employ them in the cultivation of fruit, and establish a cannery, first to supply the institution, and perhaps afterwards to earn a revenue in putting up goods which can be used by other State institutions, not so happily situated. We hope to keep them busy during winter in the manufacture of clothing, hosiery and knitted goods for themselves and perhaps for the rest of the institution.

Subsequent branches of the general colony will include, first, a considerable extension of the boys' department, which is now begun; then homes for epileptics, one for men and one for women (unless, before we get so far along, the State should see fit to follow the example of Ohio and New York and establish a general epileptic colony), and possibly a special small home for a class who are the greatest cause of annoyance and embarrassment to the management of every institution for the feeble-minded, namely: the moral imbeciles. Probably before we get as far along as the above, the result will be so satisfactory that the legislature will give us more land, until in the distant future we may have a happy, prosperous and almost self-supporting, feeble-minded community, with its church and its amusement hall, its clubs and games, its physician and its minister, with everything that makes a village community happy except the one social feature which must never be there—that is to say, family married life—for our innocent, feeble-minded community must live, in one respect, like the angels in heaven, “neither marrying nor giving in marriage.”

Dear friends, you have heard Mr. Bicknell's dreadful story of actual facts. Many of you know by your own experience how true it is, and how, under our present arrangements in the counties of the State, it seems impossible to avoid such terrible consequences as he has depicted. Before you came into this hall you saw a group of these unfortunate creatures, you heard them sing, you saw them in their happy, joyous dance, you saw their clean and neat, even pretty appearance. Every one of those girls you saw in the other hall to-night is usefully employed in this institution. They are our seamstresses, our laundresses, our assistant cooks. They are not paupers; they earn the bread they eat and the clothes they wear. You can judge whether they look happy and content. Those girls you saw to-night are precisely the same class as those whose hapless future, outside this institution or a similar one, Mr. Bicknell described. It is for you and the citizens of Indiana to choose how you will have your feeble-minded women and girls to live. Shall they be in the poor-houses, and out of them, wandering around, a source of corruption and a constant menace to the State? Through their lack of self-control and judgment, increasing the burden of pauperism, insanity and imbecility, which the State has to bear? Or will you have them as you saw them here to-night, industrious, clean, orderly, happy, and free from danger to themselves or to others? I ask that every one within the sound of my voice will go home to his county, and will tell every one whom he can get to listen to him what he has seen and heard here to-night, and the conclusions which he draws from it.

DISCUSSION.

Mr. Wm. Yeager. I would like to ask Mr. Johnson why the better class of these inmates couldn't be made to learn all kinds of plain work. It seems to me you could go on and build mansions all over the farm at very little cost to the State.

Mr. Johnson. We have now a saw-mill on the farm. We don't buy any lumber except finishing lumber and a little flooring for all the building we are doing this fall.

Mr. Bicknell. The colony plan which Mr. Johnson has described is the nearest to a solution of this problem that has yet been proposed. I am thoroughly convinced of it. The picture he paints is, of course, a bright and encouraging one. There may be a great many difficulties in the way, but there will always be the inspiration of seeing ahead a bright promise of relieving the distress and misery of these helpless people, for whom we must all have a feeling of the greatest compassion.

Mr. Hackett. Why should not the two institutions be separate, like they are in New York?

Mr. Johnson. The advantage of having the two institutions under one management is that you can utilize the labor of the brighter girls in the care of the little ones. If all our brighter girls were taken away from us, we would have to hire considerable more help. These happy girls are precisely the girls who, under other circumstances, would be in the dreadful condition that Mr. Bicknell describes. These bright and attractive ones are the ones who are in danger.

Rev. Mr. Lewellyn. The subject brought up here to-night is one of vast importance. I do not think Mr. Bicknell overdrew the facts in the case at all. His suggestions are along the right line. We are coming to see that the better way of dealing with these questions is to go to the source of supply. The work of taking care of the unfortunate and of the criminal is certainly a work of vast importance, yet there is more important work than this. It is to stop the growth of the different classes that have to be taken care of. It is unquestionable that a great amount of this evil is due to heredity, though hereditary influences do not cause all the weak-mindedness of the country. I think we ought to educate the public along these lines. I have been thinking that we ought to have in every theological institution in the land a chair devoted to the subject of sociology. The public needs education, and I am glad that Indiana people are working up to it as they are in other States. One of the great influences these meetings have is the education of the people.

Mr. Nicholson. Suppose we were to take these girls into our homes for service. They would be more than self-sustaining. They have been taught to work. They would be valuable in the family. But could we take the responsibility of these girls into our homes? Could we exercise the proper care over them at all times to protect them from the vicious men that are all over this country? We would hesitate. We could not have these girls in our homes always under our eyes. They would have to be out sometimes and then we know what the result would be. The girls would be more than self-sustaining if they could be protected, but they can not be protected.

Mrs. Claire A. Walker. I like the idea of this colony plan. I do not see how these people can be allowed to go out into the world. I do not think we can sufficiently protect them. It is hard enough to protect reformatory girls, not to speak of the feeble-minded.

Prof. T. J. Charlton. I have nothing to say about this question except commendation for the plan suggested. I like the colony idea. I used to be opposed to the idea of State care of the feeble-minded. I thought the best place for a feeble-minded child was in a family where it would be brought into contact with bright minds. I never saw a feeble-minded child in a family that was not imposed upon. I think now it is the duty of the State to take care of all these children.

CLOSING OF THE CONFERENCE.

President Hackett. It is always customary, in closing these meetings, to introduce the new president, and it gives me great pleasure to-night, my dear friends, to introduce to you one of the best men in the State, Mr. Timothy Nicholson, of Richmond, Indiana.

Mr. Nicholson. My friends, if I were seeking an honor I should consider it a great honor to be called to preside over the next Conference, but I believe I have gotten beyond that. The position embraces opportunities to do good, and I have got to that position in life in which it seems to me that when I see an opportunity to do good, censure or praise are just about alike to me. I never expect to be able to go on in the work that this association has been doing now for years without getting on somebody's corns. I expect to call down criticisms. I am always ready for them and pray God that I may never flinch, but go on to do and say that which I think ought to be done and said. I can only promise you that if health and strength permit I will do what I can to make the next Conference a success.

Mr. Bicknell. The time is come when the Fourth Indiana Conference of Charities and Correction will have to end, and I can not let it end without putting into some kind of words what seems to me due to the people of Fort Wayne. They have given us I think the best attendance that we have ever had at our Conferences. In every little delicate way possible they have made our stay pleasant and profitable. We go away with a feeling of gratitude. The Conference will not leave the people of Fort Wayne feeling exactly as they felt when we came. I hope we have aroused some interest in the things discussed—perhaps a little awakening of interest in a number of different things. The Conference doesn't necessarily teach people a great deal. That is not the point. The prime object is to stir up a new interest, increase such interest as we have and awaken interest where it has perhaps died out, and to get acquainted with new people and to make new friends. Every time we go to a town we make a great many friends who have never had the work brought to them quite in the way the Conference brings it to them. They stay with us, and we are building up a host of friends that will be a tower of strength. Nobody is too weak to give some help in this work. We urge everybody that has an interest in it not to allow that interest to flag. Keep it alive. When the time comes for each decisive reform to be made in Indiana, let us have the feeling all over the State such that the people will rise up unanimously and demand it. Then it will be made.

Mr. Johnson. I want to say that I thank you personally, as an old friend to most, to very many as a new friend, for coming to Fort Wayne and helping the

Conference here. It was with very great reluctance that I gave up the work of going about Indiana and visiting the county institutions. I used to be proud to say that we had ninety-two poor asylums and that I had at least one friend in every one. It has been a great delight to me to meet with my old friends. I hope nothing will ever interfere with my attendance upon the State Conference. I want to be a regular member and see you all and many more every time.

Mr. Wilson. It occurs to me that some one in Fort Wayne should thank the Conference for coming here. The people of Fort Wayne feel very much gratified. I believe they feel that they have profited very much by the meetings. Things that we may have had some glimpse of before have been made a great deal clearer to us by these addresses and discussions, and I, for Fort Wayne, thank you for coming.

Mr. Hackett. This has been a very happy meeting to me. It has been a grand, good meeting all around. I hope the time will come soon that you will come back and have another Conference here. I know you will have a larger crowd than you had this time. I know this convention will be larger and better every year. It is doing a great work and I hope it will continue to do so. My dear friends, we thank you all for coming to Fort Wayne.

DELEGATES TO THE FOURTH ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTION.

Adams, J. D., Indianapolis.

Adams, T. W., County Commissioner, Terre Haute.

Allen, Ransom, Township Trustee, Ossian.

Ashbaucher, Matthias, Township Trustee, Bluffton.

Avels, Mrs. Mary, Fort Wayne.

Ball, W. C., Trustee of Reform School for Boys, Terre Haute.

Bamberger, H., Indianapolis.

Bartles, Augustus, Superintendent County Poor Asylum, Auburn.

Barton, J. D., Township Trustee, Webster.

Bence, C. F., County Commissioner, New Albany.

Bence, J. P., New Albany.

Bergen, Miss Margaret, Matron Orphans' Home, Franklin.

Bicknell, Ernest, Secretary Board of State Charities, Indianapolis.

Bishop, George, Township Trustee, Richmond.

Bond, Jessie Anna, Fort Wayne.

Boram, Allen, County Commissioner, Anderson.

Boswell, A. J., Fort Wayne.

Brallier, H. H., Township Trustee, Pierceton.

Brown, M., County Commissioner, Flint.

Bunch, N. E., Superintendent Marshall County Poor Asylum, Plymouth.

Bursley, Mrs. E. R., Corresponding Secretary Fort Wayne Relief Union, Fort Wayne.

Charlton, Mrs. Alice, Matron Reform School for Boys, Plainfield.

Charlton, T. J., Superintendent Reform School for Boys, Plainfield.

- Cline, H. O. P., Township Trustee, Jonesboro.
Craig, E. D., Township Trustee, Lima.
Dills, Charles, Township Trustee, Elkhart.
Dougal, A. H., Secretary Local Committee, Ft. Wayne.
Dykeman, Mrs. M. T., President Cass County Orphans' Home, Logansport.
Eddinger, Charles F., Superintendent County Poor Asylum, Brownstown.
Ellison, T. E., Member of the Local Committee, Ft. Wayne.
Emmerling, Clara, Crown Point.
Emmerling, George, Superintendent Lake County Poor Asylum, Crown Point.
Emmerling, Tillie, Crown Point.
Fairbank, C. R., Fort Wayne.
Felts, H. W., Superintendent Allen County Poor Asylum, Ft. Wayne.
Ferrell, Mrs. Mary, Matron Orphans' Home, Anderson.
Ferrell, Miss Minnie, Anderson.
Fleming, Helen F., Ft. Wayne.
Garber, D. M., Township Trustee, North Webster.
Gavisk, Rev. Francis H., Indianapolis.
Gilbert, G. W., Township Trustee, Pleasant Lake.
Ginther, A. J., Township Trustee, Leitersford.
Gipe, C. H., Township Trustee, Alexandria.
Glascock, W. H., Superintendent Institute for the Blind, Indianapolis.
Goodhart, Gertrude, Treasurer Flower Mission, Indianapolis.
Goodhart, Mrs. Julia H., Secretary Board of Children's Guardians, Indianapolis.
Gotschalk, D. N., Superintendent Wells County Poor Asylum, Bluffton.
Graham, A. H., Superintendent Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, Knightstown.
Greely, Miss Laura, Stenographer Board State Charities, Indianapolis.
Griswold, H. M., Township Trustee, Terre Haute.
Grout, Mrs. Emma, Charity Organization Society, Indianapolis.
Grove, J. S., County Commissioner, Poneto, Wells County.
Guendling, J. H., Superintendent St. Joseph Orphans' Home, Lafayette.
Guild, Mrs. H. F., President Associated Charities, Ft. Wayne.
Hackett, E. A. K., President State Conference, Ft. Wayne.
Hargrove, Theodore, Superintendent Hancock County Poor Asylum, Greenfield.
Hart, H. H., Secretary Board of Correction and Charities, St. Paul, Minn.
Harvey, James A., Richmond.
Harvey, J. C., Superintendent Wayne County Poor Asylum, Centerville.
Hathaway, Miss Sarah, Superintendent Mishawaka Orphans' Home, Mishawaka.
Haynes, Kate L., Indianapolis.
Heckman, Aaron D., County Commissioner, Kinzie, Kosciusko County.
Henby, J. K., Township Trustee, Greenfield.
Henderson, J. W., Township Trustee, Spencerville.
Hilligoss, W. J., Trustee Reform School for Boys, Muncie.
Hoagland, Merica, Member Local Committee, Ft. Wayne.
Hoover, E. M., Township Trustee, Hagerstown.
Hover, J. W., County Commissioner, Warsaw.
Howard, John, Superintendent James Moorman Orphans' Home, Winchester.
Hunter, J. A., Township Trustee, Elwood.
Johnson, Alexander, Superintendent School for Feeble-Minded Youth, Fort Wayne.
Johnston, R. F., Township Trustee, Logansport.

- Kelham, Edward, Township Trustee, Garrett.
Kramer, B. H., Township Trustee, Lafayette.
Ladd, B. H., County Commissioner, Terre Haute.
Lee, L. G., Superintendent Lawrence County Poor Asylum, Bedford.
Lee, Pearl, Bedford.
Lewis, Mrs. S. J., Indianapolis.
Lowe, C. C., Township Trustee, Greensburg.
Makepeace, H. B., Township Trustee, Indianapolis.
McCullough, W. H., Superintendent Clay County Poor Asylum, Bowling Green.
McCullough, Mrs. W. H., Matron Clay County Poor Asylum, Bowling Green.
McGinnis, George F., Trustee Reform School for Boys, Indianapolis.
Mier, J. H., Indianapolis.
Miller, Aaron, County Commissioner, Milford, Kosciusko County.
Moffat, Helen, Fort Wayne.
Moore, Walter, Township Trustee, Battle Ground.
Morss, Mrs. I. L., Kansas City, Mo.
Moudy, M. L., Township Trustee, Hirsch P. O.
Murray, Theron D., County Commissioner, Orland, Steuben County.
Nicely, Sylvester, Superintendent Kosciusko County Poor Asylum, Warsaw.
Nicholson, Timothy, Member Board of State Charities, Richmond.
Oakley, C. B., Mayor of Fort Wayne.
Omstead, A. H., County Commissioner, Alvarado, Steuben County.
Page, W. D., Trustee Eastern Hospital for Insane, Fort Wayne.
Palmateer, Mrs. Annie, Matron Board of Children's Guardians, Terre Haute.
Peelle, Mrs. Margaret F., Member Board of State Charities, Indianapolis.
Pendleton, A. E., Township Trustee, Rochester.
Pershing, Arthur C., Township Trustee, Muncie.
Prevey, C. E., General Secretary Associated Charities, Fort Wayne.
Puterbaugh, Mrs. Carrie C., Secretary Associated Charities, Peru.
Quinlan, Rev. John R., Fort Wayne.
Reece, Thos. M., Cadiz, Henry County.
Reed, A. J., Township Trustee, Seelyville.
Relender, A. F., County Commissioner, New Albany.
Roach, Miss Isabella W., Trustee Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison.
Indianapolis.
Robbins, F. A., Terre Haute.
Ryse, R., Indianapolis.
Sanders, J. M., Superintendent Fayette County Poor Asylum, Connersville.
Schmetzer, M. F., Township Trustee, Fort Wayne.
Scott, Thos. D., Indianapolis.
Shreeve, George W., Township Trustee, Anderson.
Shumm, A. C., Township Trustee, Clarksburg.
Smallwood, W. C., General Secretary Associated Charities, Terre Haute.
Smith, Mrs. C. L., Ladies' Aid Society, Fort Wayne.
Smith, G. C., Township Trustee, Centerville.
Smith, S. E., Medical Superintendent Eastern Hospital for Insane, Richmond.
Smith, Mrs. S. E., Richmond.
Spink, Dr. Mary A., Member Board of State Charities, Indianapolis.
Stigler, Mrs., Assistant in County Poor Asylum, Bowling Green.
Stipp, Myrtle, Bedford.
Switzer, O. H., Township Trustee, Elkhart.

Thompson, W. E., Baldwin.

Todd, Mrs. Mary J., Bluffton.

Tremain, Miss M. A., Matron Orphans' Home, Huntington.

Wales, Clara Parker, Assistant Dime Savings and Loan Association, Indianapolis.

Walker, Mrs. Claire A., Trustee Reform School for Girls and Woman's Prison,
Indianapolis.

Webber, Selden, Township Trustee, Warsaw.

Williams, W. A., Township Trustee, Rome City.

Wilson, D. E., Township Trustee, Marion.

Yeager, Wm., Superintendent Marion County Poor Asylum, Flackville.

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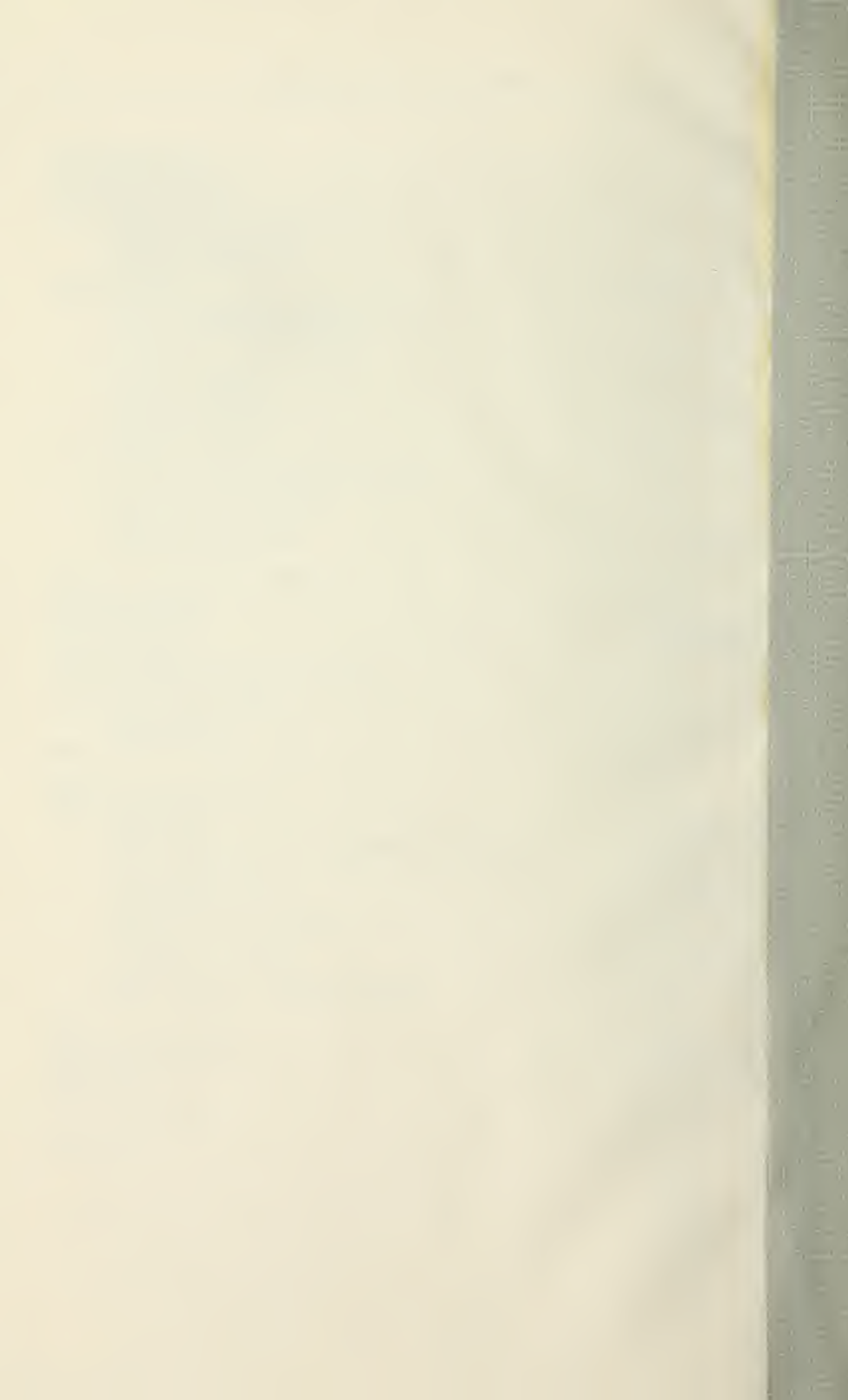
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